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ORLOV CHIDES REACTION TO PROPOSAL ON TROOPS REDUCTION

LD111718 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 11, TASS--TASS political observer Igor Orlov writes:

It is hardly astonishing that the fresh important initiative of the socialist states at the Vienna talks on mutual force and arms cuts in central Europe has at once met with a positive response from broad public. This is explained by the clear and specific character of this initiative, which has been prompted by the sincere striving to lay the groundwork for such mutually acceptable decisions that would contribute towards strengthening peace in Europe, towards curbing arms race.

What is the essence, the gist of this proposal? It is in the first place to center main efforts on one of the key elements of drawing up an agreement on the first stage--a cut in Soviet and U.S. troops in central Europe. At this stage it is proposed to reduce the Soviet force by 20 thousand men, and the American force by 13 thousand men.

It is important to stress that it is borne in mind to effect this cut in addition to the withdrawal of Soviet servicemen from the GDR, which is already being done unilaterally and will be completed in the near future. At the same time, the socialist countries have proposed a compromise order of maintaining collective levels of the strength of the troops of both military-political alliances in central Europe, which must be established as a result of two stages of reduction.

And here we read the first reaction to this constructive and peaceable iniatiative--an article in the London TIMES, which makes it clear that the fresh proposals "do not suit" certain circles in the West. "Do not suit",--but why? The Western press itself, in particular the British GUARDIAN, recalls that last year the Western countries put forward in Vienna a proposal to conclude a preliminary agreement that would provide for the withdrawal of 30 thousand Soviet servicemen in exchange for the withdrawal of 13 thousand U.S. servicemen.

And now, THE GUARDIAN notes, the Warsaw Treaty member countries are proposing an even better version--withdrawal (considering the 20 thousand servicemen being removed from the GDR) of a total of 40 thousand servicemen, i.e. more than the Western partners in the talks themselves proposed. But what then "does not suit", as THE TIMES says, certain circles in the West?

The whole point, apparently, is that some people in the West have a stake not in the progress of the Vienna talks, but in "freezing" and blocking them. Needless to say that such a, mildly speaking, nonconstructive stand is in conflict with the vital interests of the peoples of the Western states themselves, which like all the peoples of Europe have a stake in getting the cause of reducing forces and arms in the centre of the continent moving at last.

OFFICIAL ON USSR-U.S. STATEMENT ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD121910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] The Disarmament Committee is debating the chemical weapons' ban question. The joint Soviet-American statement on the progress of the bilateral talks between the USSR and the United States on the banning of chemical weapons was received with great satisfaction in the committee. It was distributed as an official document of the Disarmament Committee.

The deputy representative of the USSR in the Disarmament Committee emphasized that the joint Soviet-American statement was the result of intense work by the two countries' diplomats and experts and would be useful to the Disarmament Committee in the work concerning the question of banning chemical weapons. The task is to both put an end to the existence of an entire range of weapons and mass destruction but at the same time do no damage to the development of the peaceful chemical industry, he went on to say.

EUROMISSILES, U.S. FORWARD BASES ISSUES REQUIRE EXAMINATION

LD121636 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Viktor Shragin commentary]

[Text] The new Soviet proposals concerning medium-range nuclear missiles have evoked broad response all over the world. Commenting on the latest reaction, our observer Viktor Shragin points out; the new Soviet proposals pursue one main aim: To prevent developments in Europe and the world at large from taking a dangerous turn. This turn will inevitably be made if new American nuclear missiles are deployed eventually in Western Europe.

I'd like to recall at this point that the decision to deploy the qualitatively new systems of weapons in the Western part of Europe was taken by NATO in December of last year. NATO motivated its decision by the alleged need to catch up with the Warsaw Treaty Organization in the possession of medium-range nuclear warfare means. But NATO never was and is not behind the Warsaw Treaty countries in this respect. At present there is an equilibrium of military and strategic forces between the socialist and capitalist worlds. NATO leaders including President Carter admitted this on many occasions. The purpose of the Pentagon deployment plan is to ensure by every possible means American military superiority over the USSR.

The head of the Pentagon, Harold Brown, made it plain that New American missiles serve to complement the American strategic force which has its guns trained on the territory of the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty countries. What will be the consequences of the appearance on the European territory of American Pershing and Tomahawk missiles? It is obvious that the Soviet Union will never allow the NATO countries or the United States to upset the strategic balance. In case American missiles are installed in Western Europe the Soviet Union and its allies will take necessary steps to restore the broken balance.

Will European security benefit from such a development? There can be only ane answer to this question: No, it will not. It will just lose. The United States wants the densely populated part of Western Europe to play the role none other than of a nuclear shooting mark. The American President's Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski openly discoursed upon a possibility of a limited nuclear war on the European theater. But a nuclear conflict can never be limited. The flames of a nuclear war if kindled in Europe will inevitably singe the world at large.

There is only one possibility for holding back this process, and this is to open talks over medium-range nuclear missiles as the Soviet Union proposed to do during the talks with the West German leaders. The question of medium-range missiles should be examined at the same time in close connection with the question of American forward base forces. By its new proposals the Soviet Union has again demonstrated that it is concerned with not letting the events take a dangerous turn. The Soviet Union has shown how this can be achieved. Now it is up to the Western powers to act.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD131653 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 13 Jul 80

["International Observers Roundtable program with Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, political observer of APN; Eduard Vasilyevich Kovalev, international affairs journalist; and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, all-union radio commentator]

[Text] [Sobolev] Good day, comrades. I think that today we should start by turning to a most important topic, European security. The new Soviet initiative put forward during Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's meeting with FRG Chancellor Schmidt, which concerns medium-range nuclear weapons, has European security foremost in mind. These initiatives are now being studied by the governments of European countries, and other countries as well, and the first reactions and assessments have already been received, most of which have been positive.

Security of European Continent

It needs to be said--and I want to draw particular attention to this--that security on our continent, which is sometimes called the Old World, depends on a balance of forces as recognized by both the Warsaw Treaty states and the NATO countries. The balance of forces in Europe was upset after a decision to deploy about 600 new U.S. missiles in several Western European countries was taken at the end of last year under pressure from the Pentagon. A real danger of a new spiral in the arms race appeared, and discussions on medium-range nuclear weapons were brought to a deadlock. Now the Soviet proposals indicate a way out of this deadlock. This is exactly how they were received by progressive public opinion and in government circles.

[Gerasimov] These peace initiatives are a natural manifestation of the consistent nature of Soviet foreign policy, which was discussed and endorsed at the recent plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The new Soviet proposals were received in different ways on different sides of the Atlantic. In Western Europe they were viewed as a chance to speed up the slackened pulse rate of detente. The press--the British newspaper GUARDIAN, for example--reported that FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had called on U.S. President Jimmy Carter to resume the SALT talks with the Soviet Union as soon as possible.

[Sobolev] Norwegian Defense Minister Stoltenberg said the earliest possible commencement of talks on limiting nuclear missiles in Europe was Norway's main consideration, and that the aim of the talks should be the abandonment of missile deployment. Swedish Foreign Minister Ullsten welcomed the Soviet Union's peace proposals.

[Gerasimov] AFP noted that authoritative French circles regard the results of the talks between the Soviet and FRG leaders as positive and are of the opinion that they have provided greater opportunities for further contacts and further dialogue between East and West. REUTER reported the possibility of urgent NATO consultations to put pressure on Washington. To judge by this report, the United States is in no hurry to respond to the Soviet initiatives. It is said to be studying them carefully. That's fine but let's be realistic. The President would need political courage to take a step towards negotiations. After all, it was he himself who moved far to the right in recent anti-Soviet rhetoric. The shift to the right is helping Carter take votes from his rival, Ronald Reagan, whose stance is even further to the right. So, the transient, ambitious considerations of a politician, anxious, if I may put it this way, to rebook his place in the White House for another 4 years, is affecting the long-term and most important question of peace.

[Sobolev] And so, although there are forces in the United States which are now trying to repudiate out of hand the significance of the negotiations proposed by the Soviet Union, the Western European attitude toward them is different. I would like to note that the new Soviet initiatives concern not just medium-range missiles and forward-based facilities deployed in Western Europe, but also the reduction of forces and arms in central Europe, on which talks are now taking place in Vienna.

[Kovalev] Yes, this is a very important point. One should mention that during the Moscow meeting with the FRG leaders the Soviet side put forward a number of specific ideas about the Vienna talks, the aim being to put new impetus into the working out of mutually acceptable solutions on the basis of these proposals. The socialist countries have now proposed in Vienna that, taking account of the actual numbers of Soviet and U.S. forces in this region, 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 U.S. servicemen should be withdrawn in the first stage. At the same time--and this is very important--it is not intended to include in the contingents to be reduced under a future agreement those Soviet servicemen who are being unilaterally withdrawn from the GDR, an operation which will be completed soon. As the progressive press in Western Europe notes, the principal merit of the new proposals is the fact that they represent a far-reaching compromise, establish new criteria and set distinct and clear guidelines for the drafting and conclusion of an agreement on the first stage. There is no doubt that a start can be made without delay on the drafting of the text of an agreement on the first stage on the basis of the socialist countries' initiative and the Western participants positive response to the new proposals.

[Sobolev] There are objective possibilities and sociopolitical forces capable of preventing a slide into cold war, ensuring normal peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems and forestalling the threat of a world thermonuclear conflict. The path to the solution of this task lies in negotiations based on strict adherence to the principle of equality and equal security. That is a quotation from the resolution passed by the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The events of recent days again confirm the absolute correctness of these words. In particular, sober and realistic statements were heard at the meeting--which has just ended--between President Giscard d'Estaing of France and Chancellor Schmidt of the FRG. At this meeting they discussed East-West relations, and as the Washington POST correspondent writes, both participants shared the opinion that relations with the Kremlin must be retained. Schmidt himself told LE FIGARO in an interview: There is yet one more important point of contact--between France and the FRG. It is our joint wish for cooperation with the Soviet Union and the East European states on the basis of a balance of forces--in other words, the pursuance of the policy of detente.

[Gerasimov] I would like to make the following comparison. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee plenum noted that detente has sunk deep roots in contemporary life and real conditions exist for the retention of this dominating trend in world politics. Well, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt arrived in Moscow a week after the plenum, and the joint communique published at the end of his visit expressed the will of the sides to do all they could to make detente the leading trend in international relations. So, the document, the decision, issued by the plenum describes detente as the dominating trend, while the other document, the communique, calls it the leading trend. But in the latter case it is not after all, just our opinion. It is also the West German opinion. The comparison of these two descriptions shows not only the acceptability of the terminology of the word detente for both sides but also their identical assessments of future prospects. Detente is now generally recognized to be the chief objective, except perhaps by Beijing, or say, Ronald Reagan. There are few who oppose it openly. Neither does President Carter, in particular, oppose it verbally, not at all. Verbally he is also in favor of detente.

[Kovalev] The continuation and intensification of detente is a vitally important question for peoples through Europe. And here is something worthy of note. In spite of all their ideological proximity to the U.S. administration, political leaders in the main Western European countries do not intend to jeopardize the principal gains of the detente policy so as to suit the adventurist course in present U.S. foreign policy. Naturally, the governments of the West European countries are being subjected to massive pressure by the United States. Nevertheless, the meeting of Warsaw between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France, the visit by Schmidt and other West German leaders to Moscow, and, finally, the meeting between Schmidt and Giscard d'Estaing in the FRG have shown that not even this massive pressure from the other side of the Atlantic can force the West Europeans to abandon the fundamental interests of their nations.

[Gerasimov] Generally speaking, the French president was certainly not touching on a new topic when last week in Bonn he called for the strengthening of Europe's independent role in international relations. In his essays about the greatness and decline of Europe, the French poet Paul Valery wrote that he had the impression that Europe was striving not to be ruled by any American commission. A more independent Western Europe could, of course, take two forms. One can envisage the liberation of Western Europe from U.S. dictates, from transatlantic reprimands and from that self-same American commission about which Paul Valery was writing--the inclusion of Western Europe in a system of general European security and the transformation of Europe into a continent of peace and cooperation. One can also visualize an independent Western Europe within the framework of the existing military confrontation, in which military cooperation between Paris and Bonn would be strengthened with the attendant danger that the Bundeswehr would get access to nuclear weapons. This would be no more than autonomy in the framework of the previous, quite dangerous Western course.

International Situation in Asia

[Sobolev] While the leaders of two major European countries were meeting in Bonn, in Asia a meeting was taking place between the U.S. President and the premier of the PRC State Council. They met in Tokyo at the funeral of Ohira, the former Japanese prime minister. But evidently it was not so much the memory of the deceased that drew them thither as the opportunity to exchange, at last, a personal handshake. I don't think we need bother contrasting these two meetings in every aspect, but the Western press finds some pretty appreciable differences. And they concern not only ideology. The West German newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER notes that "impressed by the erratic nature of President Carter's policy, Chancellor Schmidt is establishing still closer relations with our French neighbor." And STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG headlined an article on the Tokyo meeting as follows: Carter Plays Chinese Card Against Schmidt. The meeting with Hua, the paper asserts, must be directed against warmer East-West relations.

[Kovalev] I'd like to emphasize that the very fact that Carter and Hua Guofeng met in Tokyo is, up to a point, symbolic. It is, as it were, proof of the creation of a common front of those three nations. The Tokyo round --as these talks are being called in the Western press--has created new grounds for alarm over the fate of the international situation in Asia. In view of the political caliber of the men who met in the Japanese capital, it can indubitably be said that what was afoot there was the working out of a joint strategy of the imperialist forces in league with the Beijing hegemonists over an extensive region--from Iran and Afghanistan in the West to the Korean Peninsula and Australia in the East. We now see that the forces of international reaction are pinning their main hopes of exacerbating the situation in Asia on Beijing. There's clear evidence that Carter is well disposed towards the adventurist plans of the Beijing leadership. In Tokyo, such benevolence was voiced in Carter's words about the United States and China having long-term strategic interests in common.

[Sobolev] Although the partnership between the United States and China is certainly based on anti-Sovietism, it poses a direct threat to other people as well, above all to those of Southeast Asia.

China and the United States, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said, connive with each other on practically everthing, when it's a question of violating the will of the peoples of Indochina.

[Kovalev] The problem of Indochina continues to attract the close attention of the international public. Well, here I'd like to mention first of all that the Indian Government recently recognized the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. This decision by India, in the opinion of the Indian press, will have no little influence upon the positions of the nonaligned countries at the UN General Assembly session to be held in September of this year, at which the question of Kampuchean representation at the United Nations will be debated. Of course, this is a step in the right direction. At the end of June, there were military clashes on the Thai-Kampuchean border, about which I have this to say: The Thai authorities undoubtedly allowed their country's territory to be used for the supply of arms and ammunition, and as a center for the training and equipping of remnants of the Pol Pot army and reactionaries with the aim of sending them across the border into Kampuchea to carry out subversive activities. The People's Republic of Kampuchea was all the time putting forward proposals for settling the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border. But, as Hun Sen, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, said in an interview with APN, the Thai Government rejected those proposals. At the same time, the Thai authorities intensified their aggressive actions against Kampuchea. On 23 June, armed bandits and groups of reactionaries, supported by Thai infantry, artillery and aircraft, intruded into Kampuchean territory and attacked Kampuchean frontier troops. And that was what led to the military conflict on the border. Thus there can be no question of any aggression by Kampuchea and Vietnam against Thailand. Yet, that's just what the Western propagandists have been trying to answer.

[Sobolev] So, as we see, in Southeast Asia, Beijing and Washington are not only arming the enemies of the Kampuchean people and supplementing their diet, but also inciting Thailand and the other ASEAN countries as well to worsen their relations with People's Kampuchea and Vietnam. China and the United States are adhering to the same tactics in relation to Afghanistan, supplying the counterrevolutionaries and trying to turn Pakistan into a base for armed aggression against its neighbor.

[Gerasimov] A highly-placed representative of the United States administration recently said that President Carter had admitted that he was having difficulty in determining Soviet intentions in Afghanistan. He went on to explain that the President was wavering between two assumptions. According to one, the Soviet actions were prompted by limited considerations of security; the other assumption was that they were prompted by the implementation of a broader strategic plan for gaining control of the oilfields of the Persian Gulf. Let me underline, first of all, the fact that Washington admits the existence of two differing explanations of the Soviet actions. After all, in practical politics, all of Washington's concrete moves have been guided by the second ill-intentioned interpretation of Soviet intentions. But it turns out that this was no more than a supposition. Well, the English proverb says that the proof of the pudding is in the eating.

Let's take a look, from this point of view, at what's happening in the region. If the Soviet Union had intended to press on to the oilfields, it would not have taken the decision to withdraw some Soviet units from Afghanistan. On the other hand, from the point of view of explanation by considerations of security, the significance of the partial withdrawal is simple and understandable. Since life in Afghanistan is gradually returning to normal, the presence of some of the units has ceased to be necessary. If the Soviet Union intended to press on to the warm seas, it would scarcely be advocating a political settlement, presupposing the withdrawal of Soviet troops, given the appropriate guarantees of cessation of subversive activity against Afghanistan. But from the point of view of considerations of security--and, I would add, of disinterested help--the Soviet Union's desire for a political settlement is perfectly logical.

It's not for nothing that British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington admitted in the House of Commons that there was not, as yet, as he put it, and here one may add--and never will be--any evidence to support the thesis that Afghanistan is a trampoline for Soviet expansion. So why does Washington, while acknowledging that there are two opinions about Soviet intentions, give preference to the wrong one? The answer lies in the intentions of the Americans themselves. Washington doesn't want a political settlement. It wants to maintain a hotbed of tension in the region in order to justify stepping up of its own military presence and, moreover, its course towards achieving superiority by appealing to the need to resist that Soviet expansion. Accordingly, the American representative declared that proposals for a political settlement including elementary undertakings by the United States not to engage in subversive activity were unacceptable to the United States. If they were accepted--that representative exclaimed--it would mean the end of all activity directed towards changing the nature of the Government of Afghanistan. There's the crux of the problem--in the intentions of the United States, as they express it, to change the nature of the government, or, put more simply, to draw Afghanistan into the orbit of imperialist policy.

[Sobolev] Incidentally, the leaders of the countries of the Persian Gulf don't believe either in such a threat from the Soviet Union. Recently, for example, in an interview with the Lebanese weekly AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, Foreign Minister of Kuwait Shaykh as-Sabah said the Soviet Union had no intention of grabbing the Persian Gulf to get control of the oilfields there, as alleged by the United States and the news media of certain countries. Furthermore, the minister stressed that, in fact, it was precisely the accelerated buildup of U.S. military power in the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean that is a danger to the region, intensifying tension in it, and fraught with still more serious consequences.

Resumption of Egyptian-Israeli Talks

Today, comrades, I think it's worth mentioning another event that was to take place 2 days ago but didn't. Also quite a remarkable thing. I refer to the resumption of the talks on so-called administrative autonomy for the Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied lands, an autonomy that the Palestinians are not only not asking for but fighting against. They are also protesting against the talks, the aim of which is to perpetuate Israel's occupation of the Arab lands. Autonomy, and the talks about it, is a political game being played by the parties to the Camp David deal, in which each is pursuing his own objective, and not at all the interests of the Arab peoples. The talks were broken off just over 2 months ago after continuing without result for an entire year. It is now becoming clear that it is, above all, the White House that wants the parties to the talks to resume their meetings. It was the Egyptian president, As-Sadat, who broke off the talks because of disagreements with Tel Aviv; and the present false pose of independence suits him down to the ground, insofar as Cairo's traitorous policy has not only led him into isolation in the Arab world but also aroused growing opposition within the country. The present situation also suits Israel because, while all this is going on, it is continuing to implant militarized settlements on the seized territories. The Arab part of Jerusalem is already surrounded by Israeli residential areas. So Tel Aviv is little by little realizing in practice its idea of turning the holy city of three religions into a purely Israeli city. Incidentally, it was because of Jerusalem that the strife was sparked off between Cairo and Tel Aviv. In addition, I would say that the high-handedness of the Begin government is complicating things for Washington, since the whole world is watching and can see what is happening. Tel Aviv, however, has a powerful Zionist lobby in the United States, and in a presidential election year, Washington particularly has to take this into account. And it is precisely because of the elections that the White House now needs some sort of movement in the Camp David deal.

U.S. foreign policy which is rightly reproached for its contradictory nature, its failures and its unpopularity, invariably presents the Camp David deal as one of its successes--one of few--which is why Washington is trying to preserve it. That is why recently the U.S. President again personally put pressure on As-Sadat, and once again a playbill went up announcing the next act in the hypocritical play of the talks on Palestinian autonomy. As we can see, the play is being postponed yet again, and meanwhile the elections are getting closer. The Republican Party has completed the drawing up of the political platform on which it will stand in the elections. This platform will be submitted at the convention which opens tomorrow.

U.S. Elections, Foreign Policy

[Gerasimov] Yes, the Republican Party Convention opens in Detroit on Monday. Detroit is quite a good place to hold the convention. A fine-looking convention center, several high-rise hotels, a theater and other buildings have been built there over the past few years. Next to this, across the street, is a dying city of derelict blocks. Detroit has what is probably the highest unemployment in the country--20 percent. And on this cheerless backdrop the Republicans are to hold their party convention which in America resembles a merry circus performance with balloons, orchestras and confetti. It will be an unimportant convention, one without any struggles, since Reagan has no rivals and he is guaranteed nomination as the presidential candidate of the Republican Party. An election platform is now being prepared, in it the attainment of military superiority is to be declared the chief aim of U.S. foreign policy with regard to the Soviet Union. The present administration, with its course of accelerated military construction, at least says that its efforts are aimed at preventing Soviet superiority. The Republicans, however, without any such politeness, say in their frank program that "we have to let the Russians know that we have to have superiority."

[Sobolev] While discussing their foreign policy platform, the Republicans, as an NBC television correspondent put it, trumpeted that "the Russians are coming" and that each of them is practically 3 meters high, and that it would be best for Americans to toughen up.

[Gerasimov] Yes, that's a continuation of the old game "the Russians are coming": And, in the context of that game the U.S. President recently signed a new law according to which, starting 21 July, 4 million young American men born in 1960 and 1961 are to register for possible mobilization. When the President proposed his bill he referred to events in Afghanistan. A famous U.S. sociologist, however, replied that Afghanistan was just a smokescreen for bringing back the draft. The point at issue is the quality of the U.S. troops, which is, of course, a basic problem for the Pentagon. By changing--in 1973, after Vietnam--to a volunteer basis the method of bringing the armed forces up to prescribed strength, the Pentagon reckoned on gaining personnel who were motivated by moral qualities, thus counting on creating a more disciplined army of professionals. Young Americans, however, felt that the Pentagon's aims of ensuring U.S. foreign policy, with its claims to world leadership, by military might, did not coincide with the criteria of open-hearted patriotism. It is enough to hear what retired Gen Maxwell Taylor says: "New missions for the armed forces are taking shape--the protection of essential markets and the paths of access to them." In other words, things are as they were in the old days. Trade follows the flag. But that, of course, is not the ideal for which people voluntarily make sacrifices. Who is ready to die for the sake of profits for the Exxon Corporation? Volunteers, however, do join the U.S. Armed Forces. The quota is never actually reached, but they do join up. Where do they come from? They join up because they are in need.

Statistics show that recruits come primarily from the poorer and less educated strata of society, and there are large numbers of poor youths of Spanish origin, poor whites from the South and poor blacks from the ghettoes of the large cities. And this gives grounds for the weekly TIME, for example, to draw the conclusion that the volunteer forces are built on a truly voluntary basis, but on the morale plane it boils down to a military draft of the poor. Another U.S. magazine, (?ESQUIRE), summed up matters like this: "The volunteer armed forces are an army of mercenaries of the lowest category." We have the paradox that it falls chiefly to the lot of those who see in the army an escape from unemployment and those whom the American way of life has bypassed to take that American way of life to the rest of the world. This, of course, affects the quality and spirit of the troops and explains why, at the same time that it has enlarged ambitions, the administration has now taken the first step backwards towards introducing universal military conscription.

Latin American Affairs

[Sobolev] In conclusion, I should like to say a few words about events in Central America. For a month and more cables have been coming in daily from El Salvador about the crimes of the ruling junta and its allies--the ultrarightwing terrorists--and also action by the revolutionary masses to demand democratic reforms. Recently in the reports from El Salvador there have appeared new and very important trends. First, the revolutionary forces h ave achieved complete unification. This action is not simply coordinated; it has overall political and military guidance. Unification, as is known, was a most important precondition for the Sandinist victory in Nicaragua. Second, in El Salvador recently there was a universal political strike. Such strikes, if one looks back at history, sometimes change the fate of countries. Here no such task was posed, but nonetheless the strike played a very important role. It showed the increased consciousness of the working people of El Salvador and the capability of revolutionary organizations to rouse the broad masses to struggle.

All in all, there are signs which indicate the approach of a final outcome to the El Salvador conflict. These signs are giving rise to intense activity on the part of various services of the United States, which is ready to do anything to preserve the obedient regime in that country. The El Salvador patriots warn of the danger of direct U.S. military intervention, although, of course, Washington would prefer to leave this as a last resort. For the present, Washington is limiting itself to giving the junta money, weapons and advisers and is trying to organize armed interference in other Latin American countries.

That is an old dream of the U.S. imperialists--the creation of an inter-American military corps of punitive forces which would smother freedom in Latin America by the hands of the Latin Americans themselves, the United States remaining in the shadows. And now emissaries of Washington are roving about the capitals of neighboring states, particularly the Andes pact countries, with the same idea. They cannot boast of any particular success, but the alarm of the Salvadorans is justified. The international ramifications of the situation in El Salvador go beyond regional limitations and are of great importance for the following reasons. No matter how finely the ideologists of imperialism draw their picture of the Soviet threat, ultimately what they are really afraid of is the natural course of world history and the changes that it brings with it--the liberation of more and more countries from dependence on imperialism.

Our program is at an end. Thank you for listening, comrades. All the best.

III. 14 Jul 80 CC 8 USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

ZAGLADIN INTERVIEWED ON EUROPEAN SITUATION, AFGHANISTAN

LD111310 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 10 Jul 80

["Extracts" of interview with member of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin and member of the Revolution Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Maj Gen 'Abdol Qadar conducted by Messrs (Mavrul) and (Mallard) and broadcast "live" from Moscow by Luxembourg radio and television on an unspecified date within the framework of an "unscheduled newsreel" program--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Well, Mr Zagladin, before discussing what we are going to talk about later, could you answer this question being asked in the West--do the latest developments in the international crisis mean that war is a possibility between the West and the socialist countries?

[Zagladin--in French] I can answer [words indistinct]. It is not easy to answer in one sentence so perhaps I may need three sentences. First, in principle the ideology of war has not been totally eliminated [words indistinct] in any case the arms race is continuing and the arms race is nothing more than the material preparation for war.

Second, despite the fact that there are now several hot spots around the world nevertheless there is no danger of a nuclear war between the West and the East in particular.

And third, I can tell you that we held a Central Committee plenum on 23 June and this very problem was discussed. The conclusion reached--and this may be very interesting to you--is that there are social and political forces which do not want another cold war, especially a nuclear conflict, a hot war so to speak, and which want normal, peaceful coexistence between states with differing social regimes. The way to reach a solution to these problems consists of talks, discussions based on the principles of equality and [words indistinct].

[Question] Well Mr Zagladin, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stated at the end of his official visit to Moscow that you Soviets were ready to resume the dialogue with the Americans on the Pershing IIs and the Soviet SS-20s. Officially, there has not yet been any Soviet confirmation. Are you in a position today to confirm this?

[Zagladin] Our papers have printed a communique from the Politburo of our party--from the CPSU Central Committee the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Council of Ministers which stresses the determination of the Soviet Union to continue our efforts--we have never never refused a dialogue; we have always proposed holding one but in practice we have always been rebuffed.

I must say that [words indistinct] (?following) our proposal last October, we received the Brussels decision to produce other weapons, these Pershing IIs [words indistinct]. But I must say that our SS-20 missiles, just as the SS-4 and SS-5 missiles, which existed before, are not aimed at the Pershing-II missiles and [words indistinct] which did not yet exist. Our weapon is a weapon aimed at American forces that have been in Europe for years and which are called the (?forward based systems) [word indistinct] (?of the United States).

These are aircraft armed with air-to-ground missiles [words indistinct] and I must say that the total number of warheads capable of hitting the Soviet Union available to the United States in its own land now exceeds by 30-40 per cent [words indistinct].

[Question] These missiles are designed to hit European territory only [words indistinct].

[Zagladin] No, no, not all American missiles are considered in the balance of forces. Besides, both for us and for you, this is not the problem--the missiles located on American and European territory, Europe is the main thing--for us too. If these missiles [words indistinct] located on our territory. That is the main problem; consequently, we continue to propose talks as was stressed in the communique. We propose to discuss all nuclear weapons, all the nuclear weapons existing in Europe--that means both the Soviet missiles and the American missiles already present as well as the missiles which may be installed in the future. Consequently, we are ready to discuss the entire problem in general even before the ratification of SALT II.

[Question] Are the French missiles included in these negotiations?

[Zagladin] For the time being, we are talking only about the American missiles since we have already had talks about them; but in the future, certainly, if we wish to disarm, we must disarm everywhere.

[Question] What do you think of the neutron bomb? The president of the French Republic recently discussed it in a press conference. Do you consider it a threat?

[Zagladin] I must refer you to the speech by Mr Brezhnev who, during his luncheon with Chancellor Schmidt, mentioned the neutron bomb and called on all people of good will and on all states to renounce all armaments, including the neutron bomb. That is our position.

[Question] Mr Zagladin--Afghanistan, if you don't mind now. A precise question. How many Soviet soldiers are there in Afghanistan--you have never given a total--and have you accepted a schedule for the withdrawal of Soviet troops as has been demanded by the president of the French Republic, among others?

[Zagladin] As regards the numbers, it is much less than is stated in the West, but as for the exact number, I cannot tell you because it is a condition of our agreement with the Afghan Government.

[Question] [words indistinct] the Americans say between 85,000 and 100,000-120,000. What do you say--50 percent less? Under 85,000.

[Zagladin] Under 85,000.

[Question] This is a unfortunate; if we had Soviet figures we would perhaps (?have less faith) in the American figures.

[Zagladin] Quite so, but as for the schedule, that depends on the schedule of the cessation of external provocations against Afghanistan. So, there are two schedules, if you like [words indistinct]. That is a rather vague reply, but the withdrawal has already begun. A fairly significant number of Soviet troops has been evacuated. In the West, there has been much talk of the danger [word indistinct]; consequently, the heavy Soviet forces have been withdrawn and 10,000 men were recently evacuated.

[Question] Several Western diplomats stationed in Kabul have stated that you had withdrawn these 10,000 men because another 10,000 soldiers had been sent as replacements.

[Zagladin] [Words indistinct] We are maintaining the same number of troops in accordance with the agreement reached with the Afghan Government and the number is not increasing.

[Question] [Words indistinct] that you have withdrawn missiles from Afghanistan.

[Zagladin] Yes, quite so. [Words indistinct] But I think I must say that the withdrawal of these troops is due to the improvement of the situation in Afghanistan. We know that the Afghan Army has been effective against foreign infiltrators; well, the situation has improved and consequently this has enabled us to withdraw part of our troops. I would like to propose one thing to you. I have invited General Qader to participate in our program. He is one of the leaders of today's Revolutionary Council. He was one of the main organizers of the April 1978 revolution. It was his tanks which attacked the palace to seize power. After having been arrested by Amin, he is now free and a member of the Revolution Council, the government and the party's Central Committee.

So, I would like to ask General Qader the first question: How do you view the current situation in Afghanistan? We have contradictions here: Some say that the situation has worsened, others that it has improved--myself especially--what do you think?

[Qader--in Dari fading into French translation] As far as I am aware, the situation in Afghanistan has improved and is continuing to improve. As for Western propaganda which says anything that enters its head, it in no way reflects the truth about events in my country. Naturally, there exist counterrevolutionary groups fighting in Afghanistan against the revolutionary government, groups which pillage, organize assassinations, massacre women, children, old men, destroy bridges, roads, schools, hospitals and mosques. It is obvious that the people are angry and deeply indignant over the criminal activities of the counterrevolutionary elements.

Enjoying the support of the government and the party, the people proclaim their unity with the party and the government, and all this gives us the assurance that soon all the counterrevolutionary elements will be exterminated. We are absolutely convinced that those still alive will be liquidated.

[Zagladin] Now, general, I want to ask you a second question. How can we settle the Afghan problem, the problem arising around Afghanistan--by peaceful and political means?

[Qader] It is obvious that we want peace in the region. In order to have peace there must be no interference in the Afghan problem. The president of the Revolutionary Council has announced that we are ready to discuss all existing problems directly with our neighbors. However, no one apart from our neighbors and ourselves--that is to say the Afghan Government and the president of the Revolutionary Council--can examine the internal problems of Afghanistan. It is obvious that the United States and China are engaged in inadmissible interference, an unjust, anti-human interference, in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

In Pakistan, for instance, terrorist bands are being trained. However, we are firmly determined to fight to the last breath against regional reaction and against international imperialist activities.

If our neighbors wish to negotiate with us, as the Afghan Government has proposed, we would in that case be ready, as good neighbors and without interference, to talk with them directly.

[Question] Mr Zagladin: We have listened to this statement and we accept it as such. I would simply like to say to you that we can perhaps regret that such statements are not likely to gather (?much support) and we regret that Western journalists are not allowed to visit Afghanistan freely to see for themselves what is happening.

[Zagladin] [Words indistinct] That is the affair of the Afghan Government [words indistinct].

[Question] We are compelled to note that there are Soviet troops in Afghanistan, that if the Afghan Government--as you claim--asked these Soviet troops to come, well, that means that something happened in that country, that there was a rebellion and this is certainly (?of extreme importance), and if from that moment, there has been Afghan resistance, it certainly is not because the Americans or the Chinese recruited men. It is because these men through their own free will rose against the system that had been imposed on them.

[Zagladin] I will answer you briefly because we do not have much time, but it is necessary to answer because the revolution occurred in April 1978. At that time the resistance of course, so to speak, did not exist. There were elements inside the country who were discontented, who escaped--perhaps certain landowners who were there, certain other people were discontented but they were not numerous.

It has been since the start of the revolution in Iran that the troubles have begun. Increasing numbers of guerrillas have been sent in. This actually started much earlier. I will give you some details I have never seen mentioned in the French press. The revolution occurred on 27 April 1978. On 29 April, President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan made a statement in which he declared a direct struggle against the Government of Afghanistan. During 1978, he supplied the headquarters for this struggle [word indistinct] with general [name indistinct] who was educated in the United States and by the CIA.

In June, a meeting was held in Annapolis in the United States attended by 270 American generals and officers together with diplomats [words indistinct] who adopted a plan of action against Afghanistan. Beginning in the summer of 1978, camps were set up in Pakistan--20 military camps and 50 support points were built which during 1979 supplied 15,000 officers and NCO's and about 40,000 people trained in guerrilla warfare against the Afghan Government.

So it is clear that only after the Afghan revolution and the dispatch of these people into Afghanistan did the so-called rebellion begin. One last point. At the head of this rebellion are three gentlemen who are American citizens (Dyamize, Aphan Nastayi) and the third whose name I have forgotten, and also two or three other people--ex-mafia or [name indistinct] who is now in England, who had been expelled from that country by former governments for organizing separatist putsches designed either to separate a part of the country from Afghanistan in order to form a country, or to link it to Pakistan. This is the kind of intervention which necessitated the dispatch of Soviet troops at the request of the Afghan Government.

If we went into Afghanistan, we did not intervene. We went in accordance with the existing treaty at the request of the government and under Article 51 of the UN Charter which provides aid for governments which are threatened, for countries which are threatened with aggression or for countries which have been attacked.

One more thing. What of the future? We understand this. I must say that we are quite willing to withdraw our troops as soon as possible. The trouble is that there are two problems--there is the political problem. What political problems? There are several. The first is the presence of Soviet troops. This problem can be solved and in our Central Committee plenum resolution we have just said that this problem can be solved as soon as outside intervention and aggression end, and the Afghan Government says: Good, it's finished. We will withdraw at once without a single day's delay.

But--and I must say this to the citizens of France which is the country that is listening to me--that there is another side. We are increasingly being told that the question of troops is all right, but the main thing is to change the regime, that is to say, to integrate these people who are citizens of the United States or who are former separatists, in the Afghan Government. The regime has to be changed, the revolution has to be changed, to be liquidated. This is not a solution. [Words indistinct] and I repeat that we are ready to create conditions to withdraw our troops, but as to changing the revolution, I do not think this is our affair or the affair of other people.

[Question] Mr Zagladin according to you, Europe has a particular part to play in the process of detente. At present it is true that Leonid Brezhnev has two privileged interlocutors in Europe--Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt.

[Zagladin] As regards Europe, Europe has always played a (?pre-eminent) part in diplomatic history, in international history in general, and it is playing that part at this very moment. I think that Europe [words indistinct]. Here it is a question not just of Europe as a whole, of Western and Eastern Europe, but of each country in Europe [words indistinct]. Every country in Europe has a part to play as far as [words indistinct] is concerned. Right, we talk to [words indistinct]. And we attach a great deal of importance to the fact that France, in particular, was the first country, in General de Gaulle's time, to agree to the principle of peaceful coexistence, and declare its (?willingness) to talk to us.

So this is a new factor, because until now the Soviet Union (?has pursued a) policy against Europe building. Building Europe [words indistinct] Europe has existed for centuries, and [words indistinct]. Europe building is your concern in the West. Here we have different systems of socialist integration, so it is up to you to decide on the problems raised by this integration--this Europe building--in your sense of the word.

As for me, I see Europe as a peaceful continent, as a continent of [word indistinct]. Soon in fact we are going to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Helsinki agreement, which is very important.

[Question] After the meeting in Warsaw between President Brezhnev and President Giscard d'Estaing, the Soviet press gave high praise to what it called the Warsaw spirit. What is the substance of this Warsaw spirit? What does it mean?

[Zagladin] There is, I think, a very profound substance to it, because, without going into detail, the essence of it is a willingness to continue dialogue on whatever conditions exist or could exist, so that it is always the willingness to continue with peaceful coexistence and deepen mutual understanding. That is what the spirit of Warsaw is, and it is precious to us.

In fact, with France we do not only have Warsaw but other things too: Soviet-French cooperation is developing. There are already cosmonauts preparing to fly with us in our spacecraft. But there are other things. In Moscow a hotel has just been opened, [word indistinct] built by a French firm; in this connection, I [words indistinct] go by [word indistinct] in vain: at the opening of the hotel, a concert was given by Joe Dassin [French signer] and a Soviet singer, Alla Pugacheva. Let's listen to a Joe Dassin song now, "Les Champs-Elysees." [song is played]

[Question] Detente also means relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. We now have the impression that since Richard Nixon's departure in 1974, we have been witnessing a decline in Soviet-American detente. You are very critical of the American President Jimmy Carter [words indistinct].

[Zagladin] [Words indistinct] As regards Jimmy Carter, he is much more than critical towards us. No, perhaps.

[Question] But are you ready to continue with him? Is the Soviet Union ready to speak, to discuss with Carter, for another 4 years?

[Zagladin] We have already declared that we are entirely willing and ready to discuss things with the United States. Consequently, it is not we who have stopped this dialogue, it was the United States [words indistinct]. We are ready to develop this dialogue with the United States, and we do not hold (?views) dictated by present circumstances.

[Question] Would you not prefer a Kennedy or a Reagan?

[Zagladin] I guessed you would ask me that question. For us it is all the same whoever is in the White House who enters the White House or who exits from it.

The main thing is the [words indistinct] (?elected) as a state, as a government, as an administration, (?whatever) his name, should agree to hold a dialogue with us. So, (?that is why), after the November elections, our relations are going to improve. At least I hope they are; I want them to, but I am not sure, and (?that) that will last for 4 years, possibly 3 years possibly even less.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE REPORTS ALL PROJECTS READY FOR GAMES

LD111449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 80 p 6

[TASS report: "In the Olympiad-80 Organizing Committee"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the Olympiad-80 Organizing Committee was held in Moscow on 7 July to discuss the question of measures to ensure that the 22d Olympic Games are held at a high sporting, organizational and technical level and in full accordance with the rules of the Olympic Charter.

The keynote report by I.T. Novikov, chairman of the Olympiad-80 Organizing Committee, and the reports by leaders of ministries and departments pointed out that tremendous work has been done to prepare to hold the Olympic games in Moscow, Tallin, Leningrad, Kiev and Minsk. As a result, all Olympic projects are ready to receive sportsmen, journalists, members of the International Olympic Committee and international sports organizations and tourists and to hold sports competitions in the interests of strengthening friendship among the peoples of all countries.

PRESERVATION OF PEACE SEEN AS TOP PRIORITY

LD110935 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jul 80 p 3

[Col A. Leontyev article under the rubric "The Course--The Peoples' Security": "Fidelity to the Great Banner"]

[Text] The most important and urgent task today is to save the world from nuclear war and to preserve peace on it. Peace is an enduring asset from mankind. The banner of peace and cooperation among the peoples was raised by the great Lenin. All the countries of the mighty socialist community remain faithful to that banner. The peace program put forward by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses met with wholehearted approval and support from the fraternal countries. It is supported by all progressive and peace-loving people.

Even our enemies have not dared openly oppose the Soviet program. Thus when he was seeking the U.S. presidential nomination in 1976 J. Carter was forced to declare: "The 25th CPSU Congress expressed Soviet intentions with great clarity, namely that, using peaceful methods, the Russians will continue to seek their ultimate goal--the victory of communism.... I believe that is a legitimate goal for them. I think we should understand that." Altogether different talk is heard from the White House today. They prefer not to recall what they said 4 years ago.

The 25th CPSU Cengress gave a place of pride in its foreign policy program to the following task: "While steadily strengthening the fraternal socialist states' unity and developing their all-round cooperation in building the new society, increasing their active joint contribution to strengthening peace." This task is being successfully fulfilled. The main, determining factor in world development today is the growth of the socialist community countries' might and unity.

Some 450 million people--a little more than 10 percent of the earth's population--live on the territory of the 10 socialist states that form CEMA. But they account for approximately one-third of world industrial output and one-fifth of the agricultural production. In the past 25 years the CEMA countries' national income has increased more than 350 percent, their industrial production 550 percent and their mutual trade turnover by a factor of 13. The growth rate of national income and industrial output in the CEMA countries in the past decade has been approximately double that in the developed capitalist countries. The socialist community accounted for about half the world increase in industrial production in that period.

Socialism has visible, weightily, irrevocably asserted itself on earth and demonstrated to all the world its advantages, which are particularly obvious now. When the capitalist world is sinking into the quagmire of another economic crisis, socialism is having a tremendous impact on the thoughts and feelings of hundreds of millions of people and is proving the rightness of Lenin's ideas, which are transforming the planet. It is not for nothing that even our enemies in the West call the 20th century the century of Lenin.

Socialism's successes have created favorable conditions for new victories in mankind's struggle for social and national liberation. The peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have embarked on the path of building socialism. The peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and other countries are building a new life. The fascist dictatorships in Greece, Spain and Portugal have collapsed. Imperialism has suffered major defeats in Iran, Afghanistan, South Yemen, Zimbabwe and a number of Central American countries. China's aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has been thwarted. The countries of the steadfastness front--Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Libya, Algeria, and also the PLO--are adopting increasingly clear anti-imperialist postures.

The communist movement has grown and expanded its influence in recent years. The ruling parties of the socialist community countries are its most powerful and numerous detachment. The American weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT called the CPSU "the most effective political organization in the world of the 20th century." The prestige of communist parties in the nonsocialist zone of the world has strengthened. In the last 10 years their membership has increased by almost 1.25 million and now totals about 4.5 million. Some 90 communist and workers parties are now operating and struggling in the world. Nonsocialist countries' communists receive about 40 million votes in parliamentary and municipal elections.

All this has brought about a radical change in the correlation of world forces in favor of peace and socialism. The growing economic and defense might, high prestige and active, coordinated policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and the firm and consistent struggle by the CPSU and the Soviet state to implement the peace program made it possible to achieve an appreciable relaxation of the international situation in the seventies.

However, the world situation has again become more complex lately. Storm clouds are gathering on the political horizon. "Not a day goes by without Washington trying to revive the cold war spirit and fuel militarist passions," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his report at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum. "Any pretext, existent or nonexistent, is used for this.

The American capital is trying to screen its aggressive policy and irresponsible actions with talk of a mythical "military threat" that supposedly looms over the United States. But, the question arises, where is this "threat" perceived as lying? Who is scaring the Washington leaders, who miss no opportunity to boast that their country is the richest and most powerful? No computer could find--in either the past, the present or the future--any grounds to justify the present nervous U.S. policy.

Americans have never seen interventionists in their own country or heard the roar of aircraft and explosion of bombs. The skyscraper dwellers and farmers have not cried among smoldering ruins or held murdered children in their arms. They have not been taken off to gas chambers or led off to be shot. They do not know what a blockade is like. Wars have ruined others while enriching the United States. That country has lost fewer people in wars throughout its history than it has in auto accidents.

Today too, no one has any intention of attacking America. But the country bristles with thousands of nuclear-armed missiles, hundreds of bombers armed with atom bombs, dozens of nuclear submarines ready to deliver a strike against us. Just think about the following fact: While the U.S. population is only 5 percent of the total population of the globe, the country today accounts for one-third of total world military spending.

But even this is not enough. Washington has declared almost half the globe to be a zone of its "vital interests and security" and has deployed hundreds of military bases and almost 500,000 soldiers thousands of kilometers away from its own borders, but close to ours. Its ships and bombers have been readied for intervention in the Persian Gulf and Caribbean. Its mercenaries are sowing death in Lebanon, Afghanistan, South Korea and El Salvador. Its electronic computers, making planned "errors," have already brought the world several times to the brink of nuclear catastrophe. In one American cemetery there is a tombstone bearing an inscription from a conscience-stricken judge: "Hanged in error." The people who are today toying with the fate of the world clearly hope to get off as lightly as that judge....

The crux of the matter is that aggressive imperialist forces are refusing to come to terms with the realities of the modern world--the consolidation of socialism's positions, the successes of the national liberation movement, the growth of freedom-loving democratic forces in general. [paragraph continues]

"Many Americans," the Chicago TRIBUNE wrote recently, "still imagine Russia as a backward country where collectivism rules and people eat only cabbage." Those Americans clearly also include certain U.S. leaders--which, however, does not prevent them from wailing about the "Soviet threat" and, on that pretext, preparing for war.

Our enemies are seeking to retard the process of the world's revolutionary renewal and to disrupt the prevailing military equilibrium in the world in their own favor and to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. Hence their line of intensifying the arms race and unleashing provocations against the socialist and other independent states; hence NATO's militarist activeness; hence the broadening of its functions as an instrument of diktat.

Aggressive Western--and primarily U.S.--circles' rapprochement with the Chinese leadership is also taking place on an anti-Soviet basis hostile to the cause of peace. We will cite just two facts. The first--the United States recently signed an agreement to supply China with military equipment and technology. The second--a leading role in the development of ICBMs in China is played by Qian Zueqian, a former colonel in the U.S. Army who studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology along with current U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown. However, this still does not guarantee that Chinese missiles will always be targeted in a desirable direction so far as Washington is concerned. The partnership between imperialism and Beijing hegemonism represents a dangerous new phenomenon in world politics--dangerous to all mankind, the American and Chinese peoples included.

The intrigues of imperialism and other enemies of peace demand constant vigilance and the strengthening of our state's defense capability in every possible way in order to thwart imperialism's plans for achieving military superiority and exercising world diktat.

It is part of our party's tradition to look back from each height scaled in battle over the path traveled and to mark out the horizons for continued headway. The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum resolved to convene on 23 February, 1981, the scheduled 26th party congress, which will certainly be a historic new event in the life of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community and will make a great new contribution to the peoples' struggle for peace and progress.

The plenum said that our party will unswervingly continue the course of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses of strengthening in every possible way the socialist states' fraternal alliance, of supporting the peoples' just struggle for freedom and independence, of peaceful coexistence, of curbing the arms race, of preserving and developing international detente, of mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic, scientific and cultural spheres. "Detente," the plenum resolution notes, "is the natural result of the correlation of forces that has taken shape in the world arena in recent decades. The strategic military equilibrium that has been achieved between the socialist world and the capitalist world is a gain of fundamental, historic importance. It is the factor curbing imperialism's aggressive aspirations, which accords with the vital interests of all peoples. Hopes of shaking this equilibrium are doomed to failure."

All countries of the globe need detente. "There is no time to lose if we want to disperse the clouds gathering on the horizon and save mankind from the third world cataclysm this century. We must reach agreement with the Soviet Union," France's LE MONDE writes. The American journal FOREIGN POLICY notes: "No matter how events develop in that country (Afghanistan), the West will have no alternative but to switch once again to peaceful coexistence with Moscow."

It is with great hope that the peoples of the whole world, alarmed by the aggressive intrigues of the American imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists, today look to the Soviet Union and the socialist community. It is our international duty to justify the peoples' hopes and to preserve and continue detente.

Soviet people are approaching the 26th congress with pride in our party and people, with awareness of the rightness of Lenin's immortal ideas and with confidence in their strength. No one can stop history. It is not made in the chancelleries of Washington or Beijing--it is made by the peoples. No matter how the enemies of peace and progress may rage, the eighties will be years of new successes in communist building. They will be years of the strengthening and development of world socialism and of further headway in the struggle to ensure lasting peace on earth.

ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE HELD IN AMMAN

LD111852 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Amman, July 11, TASS--A special conference of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries opened in the Jordanian capital tonight. The agenda includes discussion of the situation on the occupied Arab lands and, primarily, in the Arab part of Jerusalem, elaboration of measures on protecting the rights of the Palestinian people and Islamic shrines against Israel's encroachments. Among the participants in the conference there are representatives of 42 Islamic states, as well as the delegation from the Palestine Liberation Organization, led by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department. King Husayn of Jordan spoke at the opening of the conference.

Al-Qasim, Chatti Remarks

LD122036 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Amman, July 12, TASS--A special session of the Foreign Ministers of the Islamic Conference Organization member-states, currently under way here, continues discussion of measures on protecting the national rights of the Arab population on the Israeli-occupied territories. Addressing the participants in the session, Jordan's Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim said that Israel confiscated more than 32 per cent of the territory of the Jordan West Bank, created there 88 militarised settlements and is planning construction of another ten in the near future. The confiscation resulted in the reduction of arable lands by 40 percent.

He stressed that the occupation authorities resort to brutal repressions against the native Arab population of the West Bank. Israel deported thousands of Palestinian patriots, thousands of others were thrown behind bars. The Israeli extremists commit numerous terrorist acts against Palestinian leaders. Marwan al-Qasim said that Israel used the Camp David accords and the separate "peace" treaty with the present Egyptian regime for covering its policy of expansion on the occupied Arab lands and creation of new militarised settlements.

Habib Chatti, secretary-general of the Islamic Conference Organisation, told a press conference that the Israeli occupation authorities are responsible for the recent tragic developments in the Jordan West Bank--assassination attempts on the life of mayors of Arab towns and murders of student activists. He said that these acts are a result of the conclusion of the Camp David accords, the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the stand taken by the Egyptian regime with regard to the Palestinian problem.

USE OF HOSTAGES, AFGHANISTAN IN ELECTION CAMPAIGN

LD131032 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] Four years ago during the last presidential campaign Jimmy Carter condemned the unethical political manipulations of the Ford administration. He told voters on many occasions that if he were elected he would never lie or deceive the American people. However the last few years have shown that it is much easier to make promises than to keep them.

I'd like to give one example that is a typical case of manipulating public opinion to promote self-seeking interests. As you probably know the main subject of public statements by the President was the fate of the American hostages in Tehran. The President insisted that he was working on the problem day and night and that he was giving it top priority. Jimmy Carter, working on the emotions of the American people, claimed that every hour of the day he was thinking about the fate of the hostages and was praying to God for their safe return. Claiming the problem was so important and urgent the President locked himself in the White House and refused to personally campaign for the primaries. He claimed he could not take one minute of time away from efforts to free the hostages. He sent the vice president, his wife and others close to him to speak to the voters on his behalf. This was his excuse for not entering into public debate with Senator Kennedy. The American media called this the Rose-Garden strategy, a way of avoiding campaign discussions while sitting comfortably in the White House.

I would imagine that certain sections of the public sincerely concerned about the fate of the Americans held in Tehran believed the President's explanations. But now they must be wondering why the President of the United States suidenly ended his seclusion and where he found so much free time, not only to travel around the country, but to leave the country for many days at a time to Europe and Asia. Has the problem of the American hostages been solved? Has their situation improved over what it was in December or March? While the President was isolated in the White House was he able to find any solution to this sensitive problem? People are asking these questions all over the world. Journalists in many countries cannot help but wonder why President Carter did not even raise the question of hostages at the meeting of the allies in Venice. It is a strange transformation, especially if you recall that it was not so long ago the President insisted he did not know any more important task than to immediately free the 53 American hostages and return them to their families.

During the Venice talks the Washington POST answered these questions. The paper pointed out that the President's personal agenda in Venice was geared to his needs in domestic politics and consequently there was no room for discussion of the American hostages. The Washington POST wrote that in view of the elections Iran was not an issue that could guarantee the President a favorable political (?show). I would suppose that the editors of the Washington POST are people well versed in the strategems of Washington politics and know what they are talking about. But in that case one would have to conclude that the drama the White House created around the hostages was inspired not so much by a concern about the fate of the Americans held in Tehran as by cynical political preelection considerations. Jimmy Carter's campaign organizers played on the emotions of the American people in order to win the primaries. You may recall that the White House issued statements on the hostage affair just before each primary. On the eve of one primary the White House said the problem of releasing the hostages was virtually settled and that the Americans would be returning home very soon. After the primary it was evident there had been no cause for such a prediction.

When primaries in other states were approaching, the White House dramatized the situation by announcing new steps against Iran, again with the aim of pulling in more votes. But now the primaries are over. Since Mr Carter got all he could out of the hostage problem during the primaries, suddenly the issue has taken second or even third place in the White House. And now the President has plenty of time to leave the White House for long periods.

What is this if not outright deception of the American voters and juggling with a problem which hardly deserves to be the object of such a political game.

You may be wondering why I have brought up such a sensitive issue that primarily concerns the United States. Well I've used this example not just to demonstrate the political principles of the Carter administration--principles that are far from democratic. I've gone into this problem in detail because it can shed light on another political campaign in Washington that directly relates to Soviet-American relations. I am referring to the events on Afghanistan and the hysteria that the current leaders in Washington have generated in pursuit of a very narrow interest.

Recently when the New York TIMES reported on Carter's 8-day trip to Europe it commented that he completely avoided the issue of the hostages and instead discussed Afghanistan. Just a few months ago, before the primaries, the President focused on the hostages to drum up American and international public opinion in his favor; but now he has decided he has more to gain by turning Afghanistan into the focal point. I think this sharp change gives the American people food for thought. There is every reason to wonder whether the hue and cry that has been raised over Afghanistan is called for, and whether the problem of the hostages was used by Mr Carter's campaign organisers to boost votes in the election. I don't mean to say that the events in Afghanistan are not a problem or that the fate of the American hostages is not a problem. I only want to point out that these real problems are being presented to the American people in a distorted form and being used by some to promote personal political interests. Certainly it is clear that to play political football with vitally important problems is an unacceptable policy. It gives the wrong impression about the real significance of these problems and hinders their solution. This is the case with Washington's maneuvers involving the hostages and this is the case with the events in Afghanistan which are being consistently and intentionally distorted.

KOZYAKOV ON REPUBLICAN, DEMOCRATIC FOREIGN POLICY BELIGERENCY

LD130520 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Is it true that Americans have no alternative but to make ever more sacrifices for an endless arms race. Here is the view of Valdislav Kozyakov:

Elections in the United States are an internal affair, of course. But when it comes to foreign policy, other nations have a right to be interested.

There is cause for alarm in the fact that the presidential race is going forward in a setting of anti-Soviet hysteria and calls for a bigger arms buildup. The Republican and Democratic leaders seem to be competing to see who can be more belligerent in world affairs. Senator John Tower, who heads the platform committee for the Republicans, has just told a press conference in Detroit that his party will call for the achievement of military superiority over the Soviet Union. He added that he realized this could not be achieved soon. We realize, said Senator Tower, that we cannot achieve superiority in the decade of the eighties. In other words, the Republican Party platform as it now stands is geared to a never-ending arms race regardless of what it will cost the American people or the danger it presents to world peace.

The goal of military superiority leaves no place naturally for parity arms limitation agreements such as SALT II, and the Republican platform says outright the Republicans will not agree to SALT II.

Well, and what is the stand of the Democrats? The leaders of the Democratic Party have worked hard to whip up a war hysteria in the United States. The administration has increased military spending by $40 billion in 4 years. It has massed United States forces in the Indian Ocean. It has set up a rapid deployment force to intervene in other countries. It is waging an undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan. It has decided to deploy new generation missiles in Western Europe. It has violated its agreements with the Soviet Union and frozen ratification of SALT II. All these and other actions show that the administration has reoriented foreign policy to a faster arms build-up and greater international tension. Strictly speaking the democratic administration is already geared to upsetting the balance of strength in the world to the detriment of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and to the detriment of less world tension and greater international security.

The policies of America's leaders, Democrats and Republicans alike, can only alarm the public in America and other countries. The more so since this is a time when the Soviet Union and its allies show a readiness to hold parity talks on disarmament in a framework of like security and on the problems of further reducing tension and promoting cooperation.

The Soviet Union has just proposed negotiations on the subject of medium-range missiles and American forward-based nuclear delivery vehicles in Europe. And at the talks in Vienna, the Warsaw Treaty countries have made more compromises. Two of America's allies, France and Federal Germany, are also working to reduce tension and promote cooperation.

Why is it that the Democratic and Republican leaders are competing in the presidential race not on such issues as less tension and more vigorous moves towards disarmament and peace, but rather on the issue of preparing for war and building up arms for decades to come? Such a competition is not only a danger to Americans. It's a danger to the whole world.

CONTINUING U.S. INFLUENCE IN IRAN, MIDEAST HIT

LD121254 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] New York, July 12, TASS--The plot to overthrow the existing regime in Iran, which has been uncovered by Iran's state security services, has again exposed the perfidious role of the United States towards the Islamic Republic of Iran. The United States not only launched recently an armed provocation against Iran, but is refusing point blank to meet the legitimate demands of the Iranian people, among them for the extradition of the bloody dictator-shah, the return of the wealth plundered by him, which is estimated to be worth from 25 to 37 billion dollars and is now deposited in U.S. banks, to put an end to open crude interference of the United States in Iran's affairs.

Washington's aggressive anti-Iranian course is combined with incessant military pressure being brought to bear on Iran.

The NBC television company has described the dispatch to Egypt from the USA of a squadron of U.S. F-4E Phantom fighter aircraft as a demonstration of American might in the Middle and Near East within the framework of the campaign of armed blackmail of Iran. The squadron is to take part jointly with the airforce of the As-Sadat regime in the exercises which, according to observers, will be of a clearly expressed "anti-Iranian character."

The Pentagon regards the airbases in Egypt's territory, the newspaper New York TIMES, points out in this connection, as the basis for the operations of the U.S. Air Force in that region and bombing attacks in the Persian Gulf area. According to General L. Allen, chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force, the Pentagon will from now on permanently send to Egypt warplanes, including the latest F-15 figher planes, tactical F-111 bombers and strategic B-52 bombers. The USA, Allen frankly said, will further build up its air operations in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean area.

Simultaneously with the arrival in Cairo of 12 U.S. Phantom aircraft, two missile carrying cruisers of the U.S. Navy have called at the port of Alexandria so as to stress, as an NBC correspondent pointed out, that the U.S. Mediterranean fleet is part of the forces targetted on the Persian Gulf. The As-Sadat regime, which is subservient to Washington, is taking measures so as to facilitate the possible "quick dispatch" of the American fleet from the Mediteranean to the Persian Gulf. To this end, Egypt has started broadening and deepening the Suez Canal so as to ensure unimpeded passage of U.S. aircraft carriers through it.

At present, two aircraft carrier strike force groups of the USA, including the aircraft carriers Eisenhower and Constellation and patrol vessels--a total of 25 vessels and 150 warplanes are concentrated off Iran's shores in the Arabian Sea. The Pentagon sources do not exclude the possibility that the armada may soon be joined by the U.S. aircraft carrier Nimitz one of the most powerful aircraft carriers of the USA, which took a direct part in the armed attack against Iran on April 24-25 this year: A leap against Tehran by U.S. commandos was to be made in helicopters, which took off from the Nimitz.

U.S. PLUNDERING IRANIAN ASSETS IN BANKS

LD111755 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, July 11, TASS--The United States has started an open plunder of Iranian assets in American banks frozen on President Carter's order as one of the measures of his economic "sanctions" against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The federal judge in Washington ruled in favour of a group of American insurance companies whose branches were nationalised after the revolution in Iran and ordered millions of dollars in "money compensation" to be paid to those companies. Earlier, the House of Representatives adopted a resolution sanctioning the opening of the frozen Iranian assets to satisfy financial claims to Iran by American citizens and companies. AP agency reports that more than 200 similar suits demanding compensation for losses sustained as a result of the Iranian revolution were brought before the District Federal Court in Washington.

The House of Representatives gave the green light to the laying of financial claims to Iran even by the participants in the abortive armed raid against Iran undertaken last April, as well as by relatives of the eight servicemen who were killed during the raid. In other words, they in Washington want to pay for the Pentagon's aggression against Iran at the expense of the victim of that subversive operation--the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Pentagon is among those who are seeking access to the Iranian assets. It intends to pay for the American weapons manufactured on the shah's orders but not delivered to Iran from the same Iranian assets frozen in the American banks.

MOSCOW ARABIC ON 'DIRTY TRICK' ON ARMS TO SAUDI ARABIA

LD111916 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Rafael Arutyunov commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] In U.S. papers recently, there have been various reports and comments on the question of the delivery of U.S. weapons to Saudi Arabia. This is evoked by a message from 70 U.S. senators to President Carter opposing the sale of additional equipment for F-15 fighter aircraft which are intended for export to Saudi Arabia. It may be recalled that agreement for the delivery of 60 aircraft of this type was given by Washington nearly 2 years ago. But the deal has so far remained unfinalized. During this period, Washington has first been saying "yes" then "no," "yes" again and "no" once more. Now the issue is kept in abeyance. Why? The U.S. press does not even try to conceal the reason. There are some quarters in the United States that are not pleased by the fact that Saudi Arabia does not want to give up its opposition to the Camp David agreements. That is why the dirty trick began about the question of the delivery of U.S. arms to Saudi Arabia. At any rate, this whole trick shows that the export of U.S. arms to Saudi Arabia has always been and still is a means of pressure on this country when its policy follows a line which the United States does not like.

SENATE REPORT ON GREEK-TURKISH RELATIONS, BASES VIEWED

LD120952 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, July 12, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has prepared a report on tensions in the alliance between Turkey, Greece and NATO. The report points out that the USA shall [as received] preserve its military presence both in Turkey and in Greece. At present, the USA uses in Turkey's territory six major military bases and 21 smaller military facilities, at which 5,000 U.S. servicemen are stationed. These bases and facilities, the report points out, are used both for the operations of American Armed Forces and for intelligence activity against the Soviet Union. The United States is now displaying heightened interest in the bases in Turkey in the light of the "Carter doctrine", which is known to be aimed at establishing U.S. military hegemony in the Persian Gulf region. Military circles in the USA are sounding out in particular the possibility of the use of bases in Turkey in an emergency of military operations against Iran. But the authors of the report admit that these plans of American military do not have the support of Turkey's leading circles. The USA uses in Greece (?four) major military bases and a number of smaller facilities, at which nearly 5,000 U.S. servicemen are stationed. These bases are used in the first place for ensuring the operations of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean. In order to strengthen its influence in that area, the USA renders considerable military and economic aid both to Turkey and Greece. In the fiscal year of 1981, the administration is planning to grant Turkey with these aims altogether 452 million dollars, and 181.5 million dollars in military aid to Greece. The conclusions of the report are evidence of widespread anti-American and anti-NATO feelings in Turkey and especially in Greece. The United States has found itself under "cross-fire" of criticism in both countries because of its doubledealing policy on the Cyprus issue and the Turkish-Greek dispute on delimitation of territorial waters in the Aegean Sea. The attempts of the United States at ensuring a more active participation of these two countries in Washington's militaristic preparations are encountering serious difficulties because, as the authors of the report are forced to admit, the public of Greece and Turkey does not believe the "Soviet menace" myth, which is being intensively spread by the present U.S. administration.

SOUTH KOREAN OFFICIALS EXPELLED, HELD IN CUSTODY

SK140509 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] According to a TASS reporter in Tokyo, another large-scale and ugly political scene has occurred in Seoul. Some 232 high-ranking South Korean Government officials have been either expelled or held in custody by the authorities on suspicion of illegally amassing fortunes and taking bribes. Among those held and imprisoned are six deputy ministers, including Chong Chae-sok, minister of commerce and industry, and 3 governors. Embezzling, bribe taking and political blackmail are the characteristics of the corrupt regime.

According to the reports from Seoul, the armed forces of the current dictatorial regime are under the direction of Chon Tu-hwan. The Central Intelligence Agency of South Korea, the fortress of puppet regime, has become the target of the cleanup. Hundreds of high-ranking intelligence functionaries were indicted on suspicion of having encouraged thefts and bribery.

Kim Tae-chung To Be Tried

SK131317 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Today in South Korea, Kim Tae-chung, one of the opposition politicians, and eight other activists against the dictatorship are facing trial by court-martial.

They have been charged with the fabricated crimes of trying to overthrow the government and instigating the Kwangju (?people's uprising). Capital punishment may be handed down to them for such (?crimes). At a later date, 28 others will also face trial by court-martial.

According to reports, Kim Tae-chung and his comrades have been severely tortured in prison.

PRAVDA CITES NODONG SINMUN ON ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY

LD101335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Fruitful Friendship"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 July--The conclusion of the DPRK-USSR treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was an historic event in the development of relations between the Korean and Soviet peoples, NODONG SINMUN, the organ of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, writes. Noting the 19th anniversary of the treaty today, the newspaper stresses its great significance for socialist building in the DPRK and for the defense of peace throughout the world.

Pointing out that the friendship of the two countries is developing fruitfully in various spheres at the present time, NODONG SINMUN writes that last May's meeting between Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and DPRK president and L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was an important stimulus for the further strengthening and development of this friendship.

The Korean people, who value relations of friendship and cooperation with Soviet people, NODONG SINMUN states, will continue to make efforts to strengthen and develop these relations. They are bound by traditional ties of friendship between the two countries' peoples on the path of realizing their joint aims and ideals.

KARMAL CRITICIZES AFGHAN BUREAUCRATISM

LD132006 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, July 13, TASS--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal addressed a meeting of leading officials and executives of the country's state machinery with a report devoted to questions pertaining to improving the activity of ministries and departments.

It is necessary to restructure the administrative machinery along new revolutionary principles for the implementation of the objectives of the April revolution, he said. Babrak Karmal stressed that the main task of the state machinery is the fulfillment of plan targets on the basis of the principle of democratic centralism. This principle, he stressed, makes it possible to use scientific achievements in the administrative machinery and establish control over the fulfillment of decisions.

The Afghan leader also pointed out that the process of restructuring the activity of the administrative machinery calls for a thoughtful approach and is incompatible with haste and subjectivism. A great role in it, Babrak Karmal said, is played by the struggle against such hangovers of the past as red tape, nepotism and bribe-taking. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan exercises strict control over the placing and transfer of cadres. We must achieve a situation in which people are appointed to leading and executive posts according to their business qualities, considering their devotion to the cause of the revolution and ability to work with people. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is making great efforts for the training of skilled personnel, but at the same time calls for showing a careful and attentive attitude to the old cadres. The main criterion in this cause must be the fruits of work and activity of this or that worker.

Then Babrak Karmal touched upon the activity of the supreme bodies of power stressing that their role in taking an carrying out decisions on the questions of the activity of ministries and departments must be ever more enhanced. He stressed that the decisions of the Revolutionary Council and government must be strictly implemented and their implementation must be controlled. The Revolutionary Council and the government must outline strategic trends of economic activity by the state machinery.

Babrak Karmal pointed out the important role of involving common working people in the economic management of the country. He called upon executives of ministries and departments to show an attentive attitude to letters and applications by the working people addressed to them. Babrak Karmal stressed the great significance of criticism and self-criticism, of a principled attitude to analyzing shortcomings as well as to broadening publicity in their elimination and rectification.

In conclusion Babrak Karmal called upon the workers of the state machinery to strengthen their cohesion and unity around the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in order to uphold together with the entire people the gains of the April revolution and build a new society in Afghanistan.

KARMAL INTERVIEW WITH SYRIAN PAPER CITED

LD122234 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Damascus, July 12, TASS--Afghanistan is a stable state which relies on the masses and enjoys their support. This was stated by Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal in an interview with the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH.

He said that successes of the Afghan revolution enrage the forces of imperialism and reaction which are conducting a malicious campaign of slander against Afghanistan. They would like to see Afghanistan under their direct influence, they want it to become the CIA's bridgehead for struggle against patriotic forces not only in Afghanistan, but also in Pakistan, Turkey, Iran and the Middle East.

Babrak Karmal pointed out that after losing its stronghold in Iran and its loyal servitor, Amin, U.S. imperialism has been waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan. He said that "our urgent task is to protect the revolution and its gains, liquidate subversive elements inside the country and implement plans of socio-economic and cultural development. We reckon that we shall successfully fulfil these tasks with assistance from the Soviet Union, other friendly and non-aligned states".

Asked about the use of the slogan of "Protection of Islam" by the forces of imperialism and reaction, Babrak Karmal said that true Islam has no bearing on the attempts by imperialism and reactionary regimes to use religion for perpetuating backwardness and suppressing the revolutionary forces. Hostile forces are trying to use backwardness in order to direct Islam against the revolution. However, the Afghan people and, primarily, the clergy, uncovered these plans.

Babrak Karmal pointed out that Afghanistan and Syria are waging a common struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. In this struggle it is necessary to expose the imperialist consipracy against Islam and debunk those who are trying to make this religion the subject of trading. Babrak Karmal said that it is necessary to strengthen relations between progressive forces in the Islamic world. Highly assessing the firmness of the Syrian people in the struggle against internal reaction and machinations of the United States, he stressed that Afghanistan solidarises with Syria's struggle for a just peace in the Middle East.

TRADE UNIONS SUPPORT AFGHAN GOVERNMENT

LD122156 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1635 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul--The Afghan trade unions fully support the policy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and they actively explain it to the masses, Abdol Satar Purdely, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Afghanistan, stated at a meeting with journalists.

There are already 150,000 members in the trade unions, he said. Among them there are workers, employees and craftsmen. During the actions of the enemies of the revolution last February, thanks to the activity of the workers and of their trade union organizations, all the enterprises were guarded by working people and in the main did not suffer from the activities of the counterrevolution. Detachments of people's militia were formed from vanguard workers. The trade union organizations of the workers and those employed in trade played a very important part in frustrating the strikes of shopkeepers, which the enemies of the revolution tried to organize at that time. Thanks to the activity of the working people many shops remained open and continued their work.

There are trade union organizations and worker's councils at all important enterprises. Translating into life the policy of the party, they carry out intensive work for the education of the working people. Courses for the elimination of illiteracy are held at many enterprises. One enterprise is now planning courses for trade union workers. Literature explaining the policy of the People's Democratic Party is disseminated among the workers.

Much work is done by the trade unions to improve the material stiuation of the working people. Cooperative shops are created where the workers can buy foodstuffs at a price lower than currently on the market. Questions pertaining to housing for the workers are being examined. Thus, the new microrayons for workers are now being built in Kabul.

The workers of Afghanistan have come to the firm conviction that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Democratic Party are the true and only representatives of their interests, A.S. Purdely said in conclusion, and for their part the working people give every possible help to the state in unmasking diversionists and agents provocateurs, as well as in the organization and development of production. The meetings of the workers of the textile factory and the cement factory which took place these last few days were significant in this respect. The workers stated there they they will reply to the enemy's maneuvers with new labor successes, and they will close their ranks even more tightly.

AFGHAN DELEGATION VISITS SITES IN UZBEKISTAN, TADZHIKISTAN

LD112056 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Tashkent, July 11, TASS--On the eve of the Islamic month of Ramadan members of a delegation from Afghanistan, who are familiarising themselves with the life of the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan, visited Tashkent's chief mosque Tillya Shaykh.

I'm deeply touched by the sermon and joint praying with brothers Moslems," a TASS correspondent was told by member of the delegation Nik Mamat Bobo from the village of Shifaki. "I was also impressed by the visit to the Moslem Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, discussions with Tashkent residents. We became convinced that Moslems are respected in the Soviet Union, that the Soviet state protects monuments and shrines of Islam".

"We highly assess the level of theological studies and scope of publishing activities by the Moslem Board", said Mullah Abdul Karim, member of the delgation, theology teacher from Kabul. "I have seen real Moslems in Uzbekistan who live in accordance with the prophet's precepts. We have seen for ourselves that the Soviet people, both believers and non-believers, are hospitable and well-wishing, they are striving for peace and goodneighbourliness. We thank the Soviet people for its great and unselfish aid to our country".

Visit to Dushanbe

LD112100 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Dushanbe, July 11, TASS--"In Soviet Tadzhikstan we could see for ourselves all the falsity of imperialist propaganda about the infringement of the rights of believing Moslems in the Soviet Union," Mullah Mavlan Abdusabur, said to a TASS correspondent. Together with a public delegation from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, he took part today in Friday noon prayer at the Haji Yakob Mosque in Dushanbe, the capital of Tadzhikstan.

After the prayer Kazi Kalonov, representative of the Moslem Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, told the Afghan guests about the activities of the Tadzhik Moslem clergy he leads.

On the same day, the Afghan guests together with believers and clergymen of Tadzhikistan offered evening prayer in Mavlonho Yakubi Chorkhi Mosque which was built in honour of the famous Afghan theologian and first translator of the Koran into the Tadzhik language.

The Afghan delegation continues its acquaintance with Tadzhikistan. It is meeting hospitality and warm welcome everywhere.

IZVESTIYA CITES SHI'ITE LEADER ON ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP MOSQUE

LD111417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent K. Rashidov "Kabul Reportage": "Vain Attempts"]

[Text] Kabul--The news of the counterrevolutionaries' attempt to slow up a Muslim holy place--the Hazarat 'Ali Mosque in the city of Mazari-e Sharif--flew rapidly round Afghanistan. This barbaric plan has provoked a wave of anger and indignation among broad circles of the Afghan public and clerical circles.

I asked the well-known Afghan religious leader Hattib (preacher) (Shaykh Séid Kamoli Abossi) of the Kabul's (Chandoul) Shi'ite mosque to comment on this event.

"I will say nothing of the sacredness of historical value of this mosque. The largest Shi'ite mosque in Afghanistan. The whole world knows it," the shaykh said. "Right now I want to speak out about something else: the perfidy, infamy and baseness of those who tried to commit this terrible sin to implement their treacherous designs."

According to (S.K. Abbosi), the explosion in the mosque, particularly as it is a Shi'ite mosque was planned as a "propaganda bomb." It was to serve as confirmation of the malicious slander put into play by imperialist and Beijing propaganda and of the fabrications about "the destruction of holy places in Afghanistan by the communists" and the persecutions of Shi'ite believers allegedly taking place here.

"In deed," my interlocutor noted, "nothing else was to be expected from these shameless misanthropes who don the garb of 'defenders of Islam' or, as the Western press likes to call them, 'rebels' and 'partisans.' Sensing that the people are not only not on their side but are full of anger and hatred for them, they have transferred to the path of direct blackmail and deception. In their impotent but base efforts to compromise the power of the people, incited by U.S. imperialism and international reaction, the enemies of the April revolution have surpassed the devil itself. They would like to set the two Muslim sects--Sunni and Shi'ite--against each other, playing on people's religious feelings.

"I and my brothers of the same faith," the shaykh continued, "state with full responsibility that the country's Shi'ite population is suffering no oppression or persecution from the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan or the local authorities. We are well aware who is served by and who is the target of the stories to this effect disseminated by our enemies and eagerly seized on by the organs of the hostile press and all sorts of Western radio voices. They want not only to discredit the transformations, favored by Allah, now being carried out in Afghanistan, but also to cast a shadow on the Afghan people's loyal and tested friend--the USSR."

(Shaykh S.K. Abbosi) noted that Afghan-Soviet friendship, which has deep roots, has always been selfless and based on mutual respect. It has been tested not only by time but also by specific examples of good neighborliness and true fraternity.

"We are grateful to Allah for being able to witness one more noble action by the Soviet Union which has rendered us military aid in addition to a great deal of economic support. It is precisely this aid which has enabled us to preserve our national independence and sovereignty and it is precisely this aid which is protecting Afghanistan from the aggression of the presumptuous people fond of exploiting military conflagrations for their own benefit."

The Shi'ite Muslim figure stressed that his position on all these questions coincides fully with the opinion of the Afghan clergy voiced by the participants in the recent all-Afghan conference of representatives of the clergy.

"The conference documents," the (Shaykh) said, "are graphic testimony to the path of Afghan clergy has chosen. This is the path of serving their people. It is the path of struggle for happiness. And no hostile actions like the acts of provocation in Mazari-e Sharif can dislodge us from this path."

AFGHAN-CZECHOSLOVAK COMMUNIQUE ON CHNOUPEK VISIT CITED

LD112020 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, July 11, Tass--A joint Afghan-Czechoslovak communique has been published here on the results of the official friendly visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his talks with the DRA's Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost. The communique points out that the sides thoroughly discussed the present state of relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia and stressed mutual interest in their further development in all areas.

Bohuslav Chnoupek expressed full support to the political settlement programme advanced by the DRA Government on May 14, 1980. Both sides believe that as a prerequisite for the political settlement all forms of interference in Afghanistan's affairs should be fully discontinued. The sides also believe that fraternal aid the Soviet Union rendered to the Afghan people is necessary for preserving the country's independence and sovereignty in the conditions of the outside armed aggression and subversive activities against the government and the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The ministers resolutely condemned the anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet hysteria which is being deliberately whipped up by the imperialist and hegemonistic forces and which is used for heightening international tensions.

The sides expressed their readiness to promote international detente, condemned NATO's plans to deploy medium-range American missiles in Europe, stressed the determination to promote peace in Asia, backed the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, and condemned imperialist interference in Iran's domestic affairs.

The ministers expressed solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea against imperialism and hegemonism, welcomed India's recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and expressed their views on a number of other questions.

USTINOV, OGARKOV MEET WITH KAMPUCHEAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD121627 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 12, TASS--Today Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defence of the USSR, received Pen Sovan, vice chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampucha (PRK), minister of national defence, commander-in-chief of the PRK's People's Revolutionary Army, who is now in the USSR for a rest.

They had a friendly and cordial conversation during which they discussed matters of mutual interest.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, first deputy minister of defence of the USSR, took part in the conversation.

Keo Prasath, the ambassador of the PRK to the USSR, was present at the meeting.

HENG SAMRIN SENDS MESSAGE TO GANDHI ON RECOGNTION

LD112014 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 11 July 80

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh, July 11, TASS--Chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea Heng Samrin has sent a message to India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi expressing gratitude to the Indian Government for the recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The message stresses that the just act of benevolent attitude to the Kampuchean people and its just struggle is a considerable contribution to the cause of peace in Southeast Asia and accords with the interests and aspirations of the peoples of both countries.

The Kampuchean news agency SPK notes in this connection that the Indian Government's decision reaffirms the correctness of the policy of solidarity with Vietnam, Laos and other socialist countries, the policy which is aimed at protecting sovereignty and independence against the insidious designs by the Chinese expansionists who, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionaries, are trying to reimpose on the Kampuchean people a genocidal regime.

Belgrade, July 11, TASS--BORBA alleges in a lengthy commentary that India's decision to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of Kampuchea was prompted by "tactical and strategic interests" and "cannot be useful". The commentary makes an attempt to question the traditional determination of India as a non-aligned country to work with responsibility and in a constructive way for ensuring peace in Asia and other regions of the globe.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KUZNETSOV VISIT TO BELGRADE

Markovic, Kuznetsov Dinner Speeches

ID140015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Belgrade--Drgaoslov Markovic, chairman of the Federal Assembly of Yugoslavia, gave a dinner in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Greeting the Soviet guests, D. Markovic stressed that the visit of the delegation is viewed in Yugoslavia as an expression and confirmation of the continuity of the friendly ties between the two countries and their peoples, which are rooted in the history of the revolutionary working class movement, above all in the history of the glorious joint victorious struggle against the fascist aggressors. He expressed confidence that the visit will be a fresh important contribution to a further strengthening and all-round development of relations.

The friendly Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation is successfully developing in all fields, D. Markovic went on to say. It is based on the principles of independence, equality and non-interference, which are placed on record in many joint documents, especially in the Belgrade declaration, the 25th anniversary of whose signing has been recently marked. Great credit for the development of such relations and cooperation goes to Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito, who made a tremendous personal contribution to placing these relations on a fundamental and lasting basis and outlining long-term prospects. During the current talks, mutual readiness was expressed to further develop and diversify this cooperation by mutual efforts.

Touching upon the international situation, D. Markovic said that the accumulated international problems must be resolved peacefully and that it is necessary to spread detente to all parts of the world and to all international problems through equal participation of all countries and peoples. A tremendous positive role in this will be played by the activity of nonaligned states.

In his reply address Vasiliy Kuznetsov pointed out that meetings and talks with the Yugoslav leadership are being held in a comradely atmosphere of good will. The exchanges of views on the course of these meetings, he said, mutually enrich us, enable us to know and understand each other better and see how the people of our countries live. It was with profound feelings, the head of the delegation continued, that we honored the memory of Josip Broz Tito, outstanding leader of the Yugoslav communists and all Yugoslav working people. His death was seen in the Soviet Union as great loss. Soviet people knew and respected Josip Broz Tito as an active fighter against fascism and as a friend of our country who devoted a great deal of effort to strengthening Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation. During the repeated meetings between Josip Broz Tito and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev which marked the history of Soviet-Yugoslav relations in recent times, joint documents were adopted which even now are a firm basis for comprehensive and fruitful ties between our countries and parties.

All this is a convincing indication that the leaders of our countries and parties are pursuing a course toward developing friendship and comprehensive cooperation, a course based on the immortal ideas of the Marxist-Leninist teaching and the closeness of our countries' historical fates. This course has stood the test of time and has not been subject to spontaneous fluctuations.

Talking about events in the Soviet Union, V.V. Kuznetsov noted the paramount significance of the decision recently made by the CPSU Central Committee plenum on convening the 26th party congress. The CPSU Central Committee plenum, he continued, also adopted a resolution "On the International Situation and the USSR's Foreign Policy." This question arose as a result of the current development of the international situation and events taking place in the world. I think that everyone is aware that this situation has markedly deteriorated since the beginning of the eighties. The aggressive imperialist circles do not wish to face present-day realities, the strengthening of the positions of socialism, the successes of the national liberation movement and the growth of the freedom-loving democratic forces as a whole. The process of detente, by which the seventies were marked, is not in accord with their interests and they have made a sharp turn around to confrontation, to a deterioration of the international climate and passed over to methods characteristic of the cold war period. The imperialists are seeking an increase in their military budgets, they are speeding up the implementation of the long-term armaments program, accumulating arms on an increasing scale, including nuclear arms, and are striving to upset in their favor the present military equilibrium, which has taken shape in the world, to the detriment of international detente and security of peoples.

Of principled significance in this complex situation is the decision of the plenary meeting that while displaying Leninist restraint and firmness and without yielding to provocations, and giving at the same time a rebuff to imperialist ambitions, the course of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses for peaceful coexistence, for curbing the arms race, for preserving and developing international detente will be continued.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation stressed, are countering the militaristic course with a wide program of actions designed to build up confidence and mutual understanding in international relations and to end the arms race. As L.I. Brezhnev stressed in a speech during the FRG chancellor's recent Moscow visit: "Faced with more and more attempts to whip up the arms race we urgently appeal to the West to stop, to lay aside the various 'arms upgrading' programs and renounce the creation of new types and systems of weapons, be they missile, neutron, chemical or any other weapons."

The efforts for strengthening peace and international security, constitute a broad and very important field for joint actions by the USSR and Yugoslavia. As was noted in our leaders' joint statement last May, the fundamental proposition that international affairs both the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia advocate peace and detente, independence for all countries and peoples and social progress is of determining significance for relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia.

We regard the nonaligned movement as a significant factor of international politics in the fight against imperialism and colonialism, Vasiliy Kuznetsov stressed. One of the sponsors and active participants of this movement is Yugoslavia. Close collaboration and cooperation by all peace-loving states in the interests of strengthening international security and continuing detente is a most important earnest for the preservation of peace and preventing the danger of military confrontation. May the eighties, which mankind is entering now, be the years of creativity and not destruction, years of peaceful work and not of military anxieties!

Meeting With Mihaljevic in Sarajevo

LD111800 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Sarajevo, July 11, TASS--The working people of Bosnia and Hercegovina, just as people all over Yugoslavia, have friendly sentiments toward the peoples of the Soviet Union, Mihaljevic, president of the republican Assembly, said at a meeting with the visiting delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR led by V.V. Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Friendship between the two countries, he went on, rests on principles recorded in the Belgrade declaration and other joint documents. The greatest contribution to the development of cooperation between our two countries were made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR L.I. Brezhnev, and the President of Yugoslavia, Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito. It is necessary to do everything possible to make cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union still more fruitful and all-embracing.

The Soviet Union and its army, Mihaljevic stressed, have made the decisive contribution to the rout of fascism. We highly value the mass heroism displayed by Soviet people and their sacrifices during the years of World War Two. Reminiscences of the joint struggle of the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples against fascism are handed down from generation to generation. We know much about the great achievements made by the Soviet people in economic development, in space research, in different fields of science and technology. These achievements gladden the Yugoslav working people.

The head of the Soviet delegation V.V. Kuznetsov said that the Soviet people have great respect for the contribution made by the peoples of Yugoslavia under the leadership of Josip Broz Tito to the rout of fascism, and for their heroic exploits and sacrifices. The Soviet people, he said, want to see Yugoslavia strong and united, steadily developing its economy and strengthening the brotherhood and unity of the Yugoslav peoples. Friendship and ties with Yugoslavia are one of the components of the general line of Soviet foreign policy. Experience has shown that cooperation between the two countries is for the benefit of both of them.

V.V. Kuznetsov thanked the Yugoslav hosts for their welcome and hospitality accorded to the Soviet delegation.

Talks With Bosnia's Dizdarevic

LD112115 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, on a trip around Yugoslavia, today met Dizdarevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. In the talks, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, questions of economic cooperation between the republic and the Soviet Union were touched upon. The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited the Zenica metallurgical combine, which is being reconstructed and expanded with the technical assistance of the USSR. The enterprise's collective of several thousand gave the guests a cordial and sincere reception. The members of the delegation looked round a number of workshops and talked to the workers about their work and living conditions. The head of the delegation, Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented a gift to the combine's collective--a bust of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Bosnia-Hercegovina is the third Yugoslav republic which the Soviet parliamentarians have visited.

Conclusion of Visit

LD131918 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] The final meeting between the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation with Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, took place in Dubrovnik today. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and head of the delegation, gave thanks for their warm, cordial reception. Mutual conviction was expressed that contacts and links between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the SFRY Assembly will contribute to the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and strengthening of mutual comprehension between their peoples.

In an interview with Belgrade Television Comrade Kuznetsov noted that relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are becoming more and more stable and multifacted. On the firm bases laid down as a result of the meetings of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Josif Broz Tito and the joint documents adopted, cooperation is being enriched with new form and content. The Soviet parliamentarians left for home today.

Return to Moscow

LD131920 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1835 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 13 July, TASS--The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has been in Yugoslavia on an official visit at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly, returned to Moscow from Belgrade today. The delegation was met by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Makhmadula Kholov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Georgiy Korniyenki, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Gennadiy Kiselev, deputy chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee and other officials. Marko Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the Soviet Union, was among the welcoming party.

PRAVDA CITES TRYBUNA LUDU ON HOUSING CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS

LD111507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 80 p 5

[Report by unnamed correspondent in roundup under the rubric "Fraternal Newspapers: News of the Day": "Realistic Task"]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 July--TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, today analyzes problems of housing construction in the country. The newspaper writes that, despite large capital investment in this sector, it has still not been possible to abolish the waiting list for apartments and demand still exceeds supply. The laggardness in housebuilding, TRYBUNA LUDU points out, has been discussed repeatedly at sessions of deputies' commissions and at the last session of the Polish Sejm. Housebuilding plans have increased by an annual average of 10 percent. But they have not once been fulfilled in 5 years. This year, for example, only 38,000 apartments were commissioned in the first 5 months, which is only 16.9 percent of the plan.

In this connection TRYBUNA LUDU recalls that recent Sejm decisions oblige people to build better housing. Plan fulfillment will now be determined in accordance with the actual position on 31 December, and only those apartments into which tenants can move immediately will be included in it. The principle of completed handover of new residential districts must be adhered to, TRYBUNA LUDU points out, and a certain reduction in the pace of construction must be used to eliminate backlogs and raise the quality of housing being handed over.

PORTUGALOV AIRS ACCORDS, DIFFERENCES IN TALKS WITH SCHMIDT

LD111415 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Jul 80 pp 9, 14

[Nikolay Portugalov article under rubric "Pulse of the Week": "The Difficult Process of Healing Detente"]

[Excerpt] What are the specific positive results of the Moscow meetings?

In the joint communique the sides advocated that detente be the leading trend in international relations. The sides reaffirmed that their policy will continue to be based constantly and firmly on the treaties and agreements concluded in the seventies, and primarily on the 12 August 1970 Moscow treaty and the 6 May 1978 joint declaration. They further advocated the strict observance and full implementation of the 3 September 1971 four-power agreement on West Berlin, which is an important element in European detente.

That is not merely talk, not a repetition of well-known truths. The aforementioned agreements, especially the Moscow treaty--that cornerstone of European detente--determined the present face of Europe. The observance, implementation and application of these agreements, the process of giving them concrete expression, their preservation as the firm and unvarying basis in our relations--that is, everything the sides firmly advocated at the meeting--objectively demand the maintenance of the climate of detente. So by including the corresponding clause in the final communique, the sides were saying "no" to confrontation and promising to make joint efforts to restore detente.

The sides' attitude toward the development initiated by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and made possible thanks to the conclusion of the Moscow treaty also stems from this. Advocating the implementation of all principles and provisions of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki, the Soviet Union and the FRG reaffirmed that the road toward all-European security and cooperation remains the most promising road for our continent. In this connection the sides expressed the wish to make a contribution to the fall Madrid meeting of representatives of the states that took part in the all-European conference.

The sides' assessment of the prospects for military detente--the main task history has set the peoples of the world, especially the peoples of Europe--is also linked with this constructive approach to the Madrid meeting. For it is precisely at the Madrid meeting that a common language will have to be found on issues connected with switching to concrete action in the sphere of military detente on the continent and, in particular, relating to the convening of a special conference to consider confidence-building measures and their expansion. A parallel approach by the sides to these issues was revealed in Moscow, which, taking into account the similar position of France, created the preconditions for the successful holding of the aforementioned conference.

However, the discussion of questions of military detente and arms limitation and reduction during the Moscow talks was not confined to that. The sides reaffirmed their desire to preserve equilibrium, which is incompatible with the desire to secure one-sided military advantages. The Soviet Union and the FRG thereby reformulated their approach to the questions of military detente. The crux of their approach to the issue is an understanding of the fact that none of the problems confronting them can be solved by an accelerated arms race. The security of states in the world today resembles a system of connecting vessels. Damage by one side to the security of another will prompt a counter reaction, and the general level of security will inevitably fall. [paragraph continues]

Moreover, people on the Rhine, to all appearances, are also taking into account the fact that a continued swift increase in military spending could undermine the FRG's economic health.

Cogent confirmation of the fruitfulness of the meeting's discussion of the most important aspects of military detente was provided by the headway on issues relating to medium-range nuclear missile weapons.

After reaffirming its previously stated stance regarding the most correct ways of solving the question of medium-range weapons in Europe, the Soviet side, guided by the broad interests of peace and security, suggested starting discussion of the question of medium-range nuclear weapons simultaneously and in organic connection with the question of forward-based American nuclear-weapons in Europe capable of hitting targets on the territory of the Soviet Union and its allies, the European socialist countries. The intention here is that possible accords on these questions can be implemented only after the SALT II treaty enters into force.

This is a major step by us to meet West Europe halfway. The Soviet Union has already put forward proposals in this sphere which have taken account the interests of West European countries and the FRG in particular. These proposals have invariably been rejected by the Americans. It is to be hoped that this time the FRG, on whose territory it is planned to deploy a considerable number of the new American medium-range missiles, will try to use its influence in Washington to ensure that relevant talks can be started within a short time. It is now for the West to speak.

Judging by press reports, the White House has called the new Soviet proposals made at the Moscow talks with the West German leaders "deserving of consideration." Time will show whether this statement leads to the appropriate real moves.

One way or another, the results of the Moscow meeting have provided favorable preconditions for overcoming the deadlock situations artificially created by the United States and NATO in disarmament policy in general and on the medium-range weapons issue in particular.

The most favorable possible moment has now come for the European NATO countries to respond to L.I. Brezhnev's appeal to the West as a whole and set aside the various kinds of "arms upgrading" programs and abandon the creation of new types and systems of weapons, whether missile, neutron, chemical or anything else. It is on the West's ability, in conjunction with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, to prevent an arms race on the continent that all the West depends.

The same can be said of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. In this connection the Soviet side set forth a number of specific views with the aim of imparting new impetus to these talks. The elaboration of mutually acceptable decisions in Vienna now depends totally on the Western participants in the talks, the FRG included.

Issues examined at the Moscow meeting in which joint efforts by the Soviet Union and the FRG play the main role also include, of course, their mutually advantageous economic partnership. The sides expressed their desire consistently to develop on the basis of the 6 May 1978 long-term agreement trade and economic relations according with their mutual interests. This immediately found expression in the signing in Moscow of a long-term program embracing the main directions of cooperation between our countries in the economic and industrial spheres.

The FRG is the Soviet Union's foremost trade and economic partner among the developed Western countries. At the Moscow talks the Soviet leadership reaffirmed its interest in preserving and further developing economic cooperation with the FRG and, in a broader sense, partnership with it in the sphere of new forms of their international division of labor. This is in many respects a model for cooperation between developed countries belonging to different social systems.

It is difficult to overestimate the significance this has for the FRG, in its turn. In the situation of constantly worsening economic conditions in the West and of the energy crisis, when the FRG's former invariable balance of payments surpluses have been replaced by permanent deficits, cooperation in the sphere of energy supplies and other sectors, combined with the constantly growing Soviet-West German trade turnover, gives Bonn an important footing in the quagmire of the recession assailing the West. Of course, effective implementation of the long-term program for the main directions of Soviet-West German economic cooperation signed in Moscow requires a constructive approach from the FRG also.

In the course of a frank and detailed discussion of all key issues of the international situation, the sides did not avoid confronting [sopostavleniye] their opposing standpoints on certain of these issues. Such issues include the situation that has taken shape in connection with Afghanistan, which, however, did not loom large at the talks. The West's well-known stance regarding Afghanistan, restated by the West German leaders in Moscow, is unacceptable to the Soviet Union. Nonetheless, the aforementioned confrontation of viewpoints was not without its usefulness.

It can be assumed that, on the basis of the information obtained from the Soviet side at the highest level, the West German leaders now have a better idea that the complete withdrawal of the Soviet troop contingent from Afghanistan can be only the culmination of a political settlement so far as the Soviet Union is concerned, and in no circumstances the precondition for such a settlement. Any talk of a "transitional settlement" or of a "timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet troops" from Afghanistan is completely pointless. The essential condition for a settlement is an end to the external aggression against revolutionary Afghanistan and the creation of relevant guarantees against a repetition of it and against the emergence of new threats to the Soviet Union's security on its southern borders. Since the organizer and inspirer of this aggression is the United States, a political settlement of the issue depends primarily on Washington.

The main issues discussed during the Moscow meeting and the main positive results of these discussions are listed above. The Soviet and West German leaders also discussed a whole series of problems of mutual interest, both bilateral and multilateral.

Summing up the results, it can be said with every justification that the Moscow summit between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the FRG was a significant contribution to the joint efforts by East and West to restore detente and, above all, to preserve a climate of detente in Europe, where it emerged and achieved its greatest successes. The difficult but beneficial process of the healing of detente is under way in Europe.

ELECTION ACTIVITY IN PORTUGAL VIEWED

Communist Party Program

LD111908 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Lisbon, July 11, TASS--The Portuguese Communist Party has published its election programme for the general elections to be held next autumn. This programme, titled "For the Victory of the Ideals of the April Revolution", offers a clear-cut democratic alternative to the anti-people and anti-national policy of the reactionary parties of the present ruling coalition in all spheres of social and political life.

Among the main objectives proclaimed by the communists for the forthcoming elections are the winning of a democratic majority in parliament and the formation of a truly democratic government.

It is stressed in the foreign policy section of the election programme that the policy of the ruling parties contradicts the interests of the Portuguese people. It only tends to isolate the country and to subjugate it to imperialism. An example of this are the efforts made to get Portugal into the Common Market, which would have disastrous consequences for it, participation in the campaign launched by the Carter administration to undermine peace, detente and security in Europe and throughout the world encouragement of the plans for establishing new NATO bases in Portugal as well as provocative measures to curtail relations with socialist countries.

The Portuguese Communist Party considers it necessary to end this policy. Portugal's foreign policy, the communists believe, should be based on an all-round development of ties with all countries in line with the principles of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. The communists state that it is necessary for Portugal to pursue a policy of struggle for peace and detente, for the reduction of armed forces and strategic offensive arms and against deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in the territory of Western Europe.

In the foreign policy field [as received], the PCP comes out in defence of the most important gains of the Portuguese people--the agrarian reform, nationalisation, workers' control at factories--and put forward concrete proposals for improving the living standards of the Portuguese people and resolving the economic crisis now experienced by the country.

The PCP stresses that it is impossible to ensure a democratic alternative to the present government's policy without mutual understanding among the socialists, communists and other democratic forces. Achievement of such mutual understanding would be in the interests of the Portuguese people and the country as a whole.

The participation of communists in the government, the programme says, would be a firm guarantee for the defence of the gains of the people and of the democratic regime proclaimed by the April revolution.

Konstantinov Denounces Ultraleftists

LD111910 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Yuriy Konstantinov commentary]

[Text] There have been frequent public statements lately in Portugal by the representatives of the Popular Unity Force, formed this year on the instigation of Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho and encompassing the country's seven ultra-leftwing groupings. Those statements are marked by slanderous attacks on the Communist Party, revealing openly the interest of Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho and those around him in discrediting the communists, who have a well-defined program of action in defense of a democratic Portugal and against the antinational policy of the Sa Carneiro-Freitas do Amaral center-right government.

Commenting on the subject is Moscow Radio observer Yuriy Konstantinov:

To quote Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, the emergence of a third leftwing force in Portugal would pave the way for the leftwing movement's decisive success in the coming parliamentary and presidential elections. This movement, Otelo stresses, would become the main barrier to the ruling alliance. But would it really be so, dear listeners? The leaders of this third leftwing force say that the communists are definitely not to be included in the Popular Unity Force and that during the coming election campaign no deal would be made with any leftwing parties. In a recent interview with the French press, Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho admitted that he sees the party as the main obstacle to the success of the fight against the right in Portugal.

And the question which now poses itself is: How is the Popular Unity Force conducting its fight against the right and reactionary forces? By propaganda and incitement calls to take up arms and put up barricades in the Alentejo, which would inevitably lead to bloodshed in the land reform area and strengthen the hands of the power-hungry neofascists. It is significant that it has not up to now formulated its concrete political and social program and its electoral platform. Judging by the Portuguese press reports, it will be a collection of demogagic promises to introduce a rule of freedom in Portugal.

It is obvious that this third leftwing force only serves the purpose of dividing all leftwing forces in Portugal. Will it be of great advantage to it if, let us suppose, they win parliamentary seats which, incidentally, they do not hold even today? The Popular Unity Force will not thus be a barrier in the right's way. Its policy will only lead to a split in the votes which, in turn, will be favorable only to the Democratic Alliance taking part in the election as a united electoral bloc. Leftwing forces in Portugal have before them only one road to success: the road of mutual understanding and unity. This is the only road by which to defend democracy and freedom in Portugal. It is for this reason that the Communist Party has been calling for mutual understanding between the democratic forces, between the communists and the socialists in the first place. These must be allies and partners in the fight against the right and reactionary circles.

The political plans of Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho's so-called Popular Unity Force will only cause harm to the leftwing movement in Portugal which means to defeat the right in the forthcoming elections, not by words but by actions.

MAKSIMOV: STAGNATION IN BILATERAL TRADE WITH BELGIUM NOT BENEFICIAL

LD112310 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 11, TASS--TASS economic commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes:

The last few years have been a successful development of commercial and economic ties between the Soviet Union and Belgium, much to the benefit of both sides. The establishment 45 years ago of diplomatic relations between the two countries was a factor facilitating the growth of trade between them.

Economic relations between the USSR and Belgium rest on a firm legal foundation, specifically, on the ten-year intergovernmental agreement of 1974 on economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation and a number of long-term agreements with leading Belgian firms.

Soviet-Belgian trade has grown almost ten-fold over the last ten years. Such rapid growth of two-way deliveries offers a good basis for the further expansion and deepening of cooperation between them. In the conditions of mounting economic difficulties the stable growth of Soviet-Belgian trade is becoming an increasingly important factor for the Belgian economy. High on the Soviet export list to Belgium are oil and oil products, sawn timber, cotton, metallurgical industry equipment, machinetools, precision instruments, etc. Belgian companies, for their part, supply the Soviet Union with ferrous rolled stock, machinery and equipment, and chemical products. Mixed Soviet-Belgian jointstock companies also make their contribution to the development of business partnership and increasingly. close relations between the two countries.

With the growth of two-way beneficial trade the variety of items involved in the trade also increased. Industrial cooperation has become a promising form of businesslike ties between the two countries. Such cooperation has already been recognized in the Soviet Union's relations with Belgium and other Benelux countries.

Regrettably there is now some utterly unjustified stagnation in Soviet-Belgium businesslike cooperation as a result of the pressure exerted on Belgium by Washington which has adopted a policy of curtailing commercial and economic ties with the Soviet Union. Such stagnation is not in the interests of the Belgian economy or of busineslike cooperation in Europe in general.

CPSU REPRESENTATIVES RETURN FROM WEST BERLIN DIE WAHRHEIT FESTIVAL

LD111307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] Yu. N. Pugachev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee International Department, have returned to Moscow from West Berlin. They had gone to the festival of DIE WAHRHEIT, the newspaper of West Berlin communists, as representatives of the CPSU.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON ATTEMPTED COUP IN IRAN

Foiled Plot

LD111437 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 11, TASS--Some details have become known here of a plot to overthrow the Iranian regime, which was uncovered by the security forces yesterday.

Speaking on Iranian television, President Bani-Sadr said that the attempted coup d'etat had been staged with the support of American imperialism and Israel. In case of a successful outcome of the coup, he said a statement by the plotters was to be read out on the radio on the overthrow of the "power of the clergy" in the country and turning it over into the hands of the "army and true patriots of the homeland." The statement was signed on behalf of Iran's military committee.

In his address, commander of Iran's Air Force Javad Fakuri said that the plotters had intended to establish their control over Hor Air Force Base, situated at a distance of 400 km west of the capital, and turn it into their command post. After capturing that base, J. Fakuri said the mercenaries were planning to bomb strategic objectives in Tehran and Qom, including Khomeyni's residence, the office of the president of the republic, the building of the radio, the theological school in Qom and the residence of Ayatollah Hossein 'Ali Montazeri, who is considered to be the likely successor to Khomeyni. After the caputre of the radio building, the air force commander noted, the plotters wanted to proclaim the establishment of provisional government and turn over power into the hands of the United States and its mercenary former shah's Premier Bakhtiar.

According to J. Fakuri, advanced weapons were delivered for the plot in Iran and turned over to the plotters. A large number of plotters has been arrested and interrogated. The air force commander expressed confidence that in the next few days all the plotters, whose names are known, would be arrested. The United States and Israel, he stressed, may have recourse to any plots, but they must know that they are doomed to a failure.

On his part, one of the leaders of the "Corps of the Guards of the Islamic Revolution," Rezai, pointed out that after the abortive armed adventure in Tebessa, President Carter, the CIA and international Zionism wanted to overthrow Iran's regime in two ways at once, from the inside with the assistance of the "fifth column" consisting of survivor shah's toadies and mercenaries of the imperialist circles as well as from the outside--through armed atacks. He pointed out that Israel's ruling circles, which were among the initiators of the coup, granted large sums for staging it.

U.S. Involvement

LD120120 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Reports from Tehran say Iran's security forces have uncovered a plot to overthrow the republican system. Our observer Leonid Levchenko makes this comment: This is the sixth conspiracy against the republic since the overthrow of the shah regime. Action was to start with the capture of an airbase near Hamadan, 400 km west of the capital. From there the plotters intended to make an air raid on the residence of Ayatollah Khomeyni and to destroy with bombs a number of government offices and the radio station in Tehran.

In the event of success, a military junta was to take over led by the American stooge Bakhtiar, the last premier of the shah regime. He and another of the shah hangmen, Gen Oveissi--both have fled Iran--are the persons around whom the emigrant scum are now rallying. According to the Iranian paper SOBH-E AYANDEGAN, Bakhtiar is bragging that the United States backs his supporters and approves of their activities. The same paper said Bakhtiar had started to set up special strike groups in Egypt and some other countries. Twenty thousand men had been rallied to date, former officers of the shah guards and agents of SAVAK, secret police established during the shah's rule with the direct participation of the American CIA. What is significant, the targets to be attacked under the plot were all marked on the maps which were found in the abandoned American helicopter following the Pentagon's abortive landing venture in Iran. They were pinpointed with crosses on these maps and the residences of Khomeyni and the president were among them.

Reports coming in from Tehran indicate that the conspiracy foiled was engineered in full accordance with Washington's plans for subverting the present Iranian Government. The French newspaper LE MONDE has recently quoted the Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr as saying that the United States had set itself the goal of creating a social basis for counterrevolution in Iran. To this end, the president noted, Washington is trying to evoke discontent in various sections of Iranian society. The same purpose is served by subversive CIA-sponsored radio broadcasts beamed to Iran from Egypt. The leaflets seized from the plotters make it clear that the attempt at restoring a pro-American regime was to be a bloody venture. The world public remembers how many human lives were sacrificed in Iran to enable the shah to stay in power after the Washington-organized coup against Dr Mossadeq's government in 1953. More than 100,000 Iranians were killed in SAVAK prisons alone. Yet the United States organizes and finances more plots against the Republic of Iran. Indeed, it stops at nothing to regain its lost privileges in that country.

Plotters Execution

LD111754 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 11, TASS--Several people who took part in the anti-government conspiracy, disclosed yesterday, were executed today. A statement of the Islamic Revolutionary Council broadcast over the radio indicates that another part of the plotters is in prison. The search for those in hiding whose names are known is going on. Radio Tehran pointed out that the conspirators are "imperialist and Zionist mercenaries."

Savchenko Commentary

TA111952 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Dear listeners: On the discovery of a plot that was hatched against the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, our commentator Igor Savchenko writes: It is obvious to all to whom the thread of the defeated plot is tied. While reporting about this plot Tehran radio announced that U.S. imperialism has again faced defeat in Iran, Colonel Javad Fakuri, commander of the Iranian Air Force, called the plotters the mercenaries of the United States and Israel. Included in the plan of the plotters was the establishment of a government headed by Shapur Bakhtiar, the former prime minister of the shah's regime and the puppet of the United States. Certain statements had been prepared in advance proclaiming that any kind of resistance to the coup would be crushed mercilessly. It looks as though the plotters had intended to create for the Iranian people a bloodbath on a much larger scale than that which the CIA and the shah had created after the fall of the government of Dr Mossadeq. In his first remarks about the discovery of the plot, Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr pointed out that this is the sixth plot against the republican system.

Although the report of the hatching of the plot is astonishing and important it was not unexpected in the public circles of the world and Iran. All know that the United States, which for several months now has not refrained from resorting to anything to retrieve its privileges in Iran, was almost openly engaged in the preparation of the preliminaries for the implementation of a coup d'etat in Iran.

Major General Oveissi, the well-known executioner of the Iranian people, is wandering around in Egypt, Oman and some other countries and is hastily and urgently throwing together mercenary units from among the former officers of the Imperial Guard. SAVAKists and former gendarmes for the purpose of aggression against Iran. High-ranking officers and employees of the shah's regime are being employed as agents. The former shah, which the CIA wants to place once more upon the shoulders of the Iranian people, gives certain recommendations to the Americans and guides them in this task.

According to SOBH-E AZADEGAN newspaper, during a recent conversation with the Israeli ambassador, the former shah recommended that the CIA concentrate its attention on fanning the flames of contradiction between the students, the clergy and the Iranian Army and, with the assistance of mercenary agents, implement damaging subversion in the country on a larger scale than before.

With regard to the revelation of the demagogic methods that Washington uses to conceal its policy of hatching plots, bullying and threatening Iran it will suffice to draw the attention of the dear listeners to just one fact. Just a few days prior to the discovery of the plot, the letter from the representatives of the U.S. Congress addressed to the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran was published in which they had proposed to use their aid to repel a danger from the Soviet Union that, allegedly, is threatening Iran. At the same time plans for a plot that does not create imaginary danger but real danger to Iran continued hastily. In this connection it is proper to say: Oh God, keep Iran safe from the mischief of such protectors. However, he himself will defeat the treacherous and vindictive enemies.

Condemnation of Plot

LD121633 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 12, TASS--The attempt by the USA to stage a conspiracy for the purpose of overthrowing the Government of Iran and establishing anew its rule in the country gave rise to a wrathful reaction of public figures and the press of Iran.

"Our people", Aytollah Montazeri said, speaking in a sermon in Qom, "is now in a state of struggle against the 'big devil'--America--as well as against its 'fifth column' inside the country. The people know well that those covert forces are trying to play on the natural post-revolutionary difficulties in order to stir up discontent among the masses". Montazeri called on all the forces of the country to unite in the struggle against U.S. and Israeli conspiracies.

The newspaper ETTELA'AT issued a special edition this morning devoted to the frustration of the pro-American conspiracy of the military. "The conspirators received arms from America and Israel," 'Ali Akhbar Rezwani, a spokesman of the leader of Iran, Aytollah Khomeyni, at the Air Force Base Nouzheh, stated on the pages of ETTELA'AT. "They intended to use against the revolution 30 aircraft, 60 air pilots and 500 men of the ground personnel from the base. But it was known beforehand about the conspiracy. We only waited for them to start acting to catch them in the act".

Arrests of persons connected with the conspirators are going on. One of the leaders of the bourgeois national front, Golan Hossein Sadeghi, was put into Evin prison. The newspaper BAMDAD reports that 18 officers of the 92nd armoured division were arrested in Ahwaz. 'Ali Sham Khani, commander of the corps of the "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" of Khorasan Province, was appointed the commander of the division. Other appointments and reshuffles have been effected. Another fifty persons were arrested on suspicion of being involved in the failed coup d'etat, among them a whole number of supporters of Admiral Madani, former contender for the presidential post. Arrests are being made among agents of the SAVAK and pro-shah elements that practised actions hostile to the Iranian revolution, oriented themselves toward the USA and sought restoration of U.S. control over Iran. This applies, in particular, to the supporters of Admiral Madani who recently had to relinquish the mandate of Majlis deputy.

Details of Abortive Coup

LD131656 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 13, TASS--The security bodies of the Islamic Republic of Iran are continuing an investigation into the abortive coup d'etat and are finding out persons involved in the counter-revolutionary coup whose masterminds acting with the assistance of U.S. imperialism and international reaction set themselves the aim of overthrowing the present regime in Iran.

According to local press reports, more than 300 persons, including army officers, political figures, and other persons, whose names were on the lists of plotters, have been arrested. The PARS agency reported the arrest of commander of a division stationed in Khuzestan and 16 officers of his staff, in whose possession they found secret papers and lists of plotters.

The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued a statement here calling on all Iranian servicemen to observe discipline and order strictly. It stresses that President Bani-Sar remains commander-in-chief of the country's armed forces and that no changes in the top command of the Iranian Army are expected.

The attempted coup d'etat, the commentary of Tehran radio says, was to be supported, according to designs of the plotters, by the U.S. Armed Force and international reaction. In this connection, the commentary points out that two days prior to the planned action of the counter-revolution, a squadron of U.S. Phantoms arrived in a U.S. air force base south of Cairo. Under the pretext of holding joint exercises with the Egyptian Air Force, the squadron was in fact holding exercises to master cooperation with the Egyptian Air Force for subsequent combat operations against Iran. On the same day, two U.S. missile carrying cruisers called at the Egyptian port of Alexandria. They were to assist the U.S. squadron which is plying in direct proximity to the Iranian shores. In addition, the Egyptian Government placed at the disposal of the Americans transport facilities for a speedy dispatch of troops from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf.

At the same time, the commentary goes on to say, two U.S. aircraft carriers and 25 other warships of the U.S. Navy with 125 Phantoms, 100 tanks and a large number of helicopters on board approached Iran's coasts. The scale of the plot is seen from the data, obtained as a result of the investigation, that the plotters had been trained abroad in the use of various types of weapons. It has been also learnt that "experts" in staging coup d'etats and street fighting had visited Iran in recent months in the guise of tourists carrying passports of Britain, the FRG, and other allies of the USA. They were training plotters and preparing them for actions against the regime existing in Iran.

Iran's security bodies have established that maps with areas of actions by the counter-revolutionaries marked on them as well as some papers with plans of actions were sent abroad and delivered to Iran with the assistance of West European diplomats via the international Mehrabad Airport. The plotters were planning with the assistance of international reaction to stage a coup d'etat in Iran and restore in the country a puppet regime. That would suit the interests of the United States, Israel and their allies and be an obedient tool in their hands, the commentary of Tehran radio said.

As is known, the aggressive action of U.S. militarists against Iran ended in a failure in April. The remains of the crashed U.S. aircraft and helicopters were bombed. This was done in order to conceal the traces and destroy the documents testifying to the collusion between the USA and Iranian home counter-revolution, the plot against the present government of the country.

Iranian public has received with indignation the fresh facts exposing the criminal role of the United States in Iran. Reporting on new details of the uncovered plot, the local press stresses that Washington has not given up its hostile plans against the Iranian people and is cherishing the hope to turn that country into its domain again.

RELEASE OF HOSTAGE, ARRESTS OF CONSPIRATORS IN IRAN

LD122010 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 12, TASS--A session of the National Security Council, chaired by Iranian President Bani-Sadr, examined the situation in the country's western regions. Writing about the plans of the conspirators, newspapers indicate that to attain their dirty goals they intended to liquidate supporters of the revolution.

Commenting on the recent developments, the newspaper JOMHURIYE ISLAMI makes a number of conclusions. The newspaper writes that the plot showed that Iran's struggle against the United States is going on. It also showed the need to carry out purges in the army. The plot demonstrated once again that the United States did not abandon its designs. JOMHURIYE ISLAMI urged the people to strengthen unity in the face of new possible machinations on the part of the United States.

As to the release of the American diplomat Richard Queen, member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council Ayatollah Ardebili said, it was made for humanitarian considerations and in no way means even the slightest change in Iran's policy with regard to the United States. Parliament will decide the fate of the detained Americans who are accused of espionage.

U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim welcomed the release of Richard Queen as "humanitarian gesture" of the Iranian leadership which made for the departure to the United States by the sick diplomat. [sentence as received] A low key response of the U.S. State Department to that action was in direct contrast to that. According to local observers, the Carter administration is interested not so much in the fate of the Americans who are being detained in Iran on espionage charges, but in the outcome of the presidential elections in November this year.

The Western press is shedding crocodile tears in connection with the recent arrests in Iran, presenting the enemies of the Iranian nation sort of "victims of human rights violations" in this country. Representatives of Western mass media distort the nature of the events which are taking place in Iran. A woman correspondent of the British newspaper DAILY EXPRESS was expelled from Iran for misinformation.

BELYAYEV CONTRASTS U.S. PRESSURES ON SAUDI ARABIA, USSR RESPECT

LD110915 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Jul 80 p 14

[Igor Belyayev dispatch: "Just Who Is Threatening Saudi Arabia?"--Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Beirut--For decades, the belief was that Saudi Arabia--the world's richest oil-producing country--was invulnerable. "It's easy for the Saudis," journalists wrote. "Their oil gives them not only incalculable wealth, but also security."

The United States supplies the Wahhabite Kingdom with armaments. The Saudis will shortly receive 60 of the latest F-15 American fighter-bombers and Dragon and Maverick missiles. The U.S. Army Corp of Engineers is constructing so-called "defense villages," barracks and bases of soldiers and officers in Saudi Arabia. Some 250 American military advisers train the Saudi Army and the National (Bedouin) Guard.

...Then suddenly it was as though Saudi Arabia had come to its senses. It decided to change FUNDAMENTALLY its approach to its security problems. Defense minister Prince Sultan Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz stated recently that his country intends to be self-reliant from now on. In particular, he disclosed that the Saudi Arabian Government is planning to introduce in the near future compulsory military service, which has not existed in the past. Thus it is a matter of an emergency measure. The minister also stated that Saudi Arabia will create its own military industry.

Just who is threatening Saudi Arabia? The American mass media are strenuously trying to create the impression that the source of the dangers looming over the Wahhabite Kingdom is...the Soviet Union! And the proof? Events in Afghanistan. The limited contingent of Soviet troops temporarily introduced there is claimed to be fighting against Muslims and to be already preparing to attack Saudi Arabia and "en route" to occupy Iran and the Arab countries of the gulf zone. There you see what the "Soviet threat-80," Near East version, looks like!

By intimidating Saudi Arabia the United States is trying to force that country's government to agree to an American "military presence." However, everyone who is familiar with the country's modern history knows that it was not Britain or the United States that was the first to recognize Saudi Arabia. King 'Abd al-'Aziz Ibn Sa'ud, the founder of the Wahhabite Kingdom, greatly appreciated the fact that the Soviet Union was the first to hold out a hand to it. The king used this to neutralize the imperialist intrigues of the British and their agents inside his country. What has changed since then? Absolutely nothing so far as the Soviet Union's stance regarding Saudi Arabia is concerned! Moscow has always supported and continues to support the Wahhabite Kingdom's independence and territorial integrity. No disputed issues whatever have arisen between our countries in the 54 years since Saudi Arabia emerged.

The Soviet Union is the only great power to advocate firmly and consistently a universal and just Near East settlement. And the Soviet stance on issues such as the need to return East Jerusalem to the Arabs, the creation of an independent Palestinian state and the liberation of all the Arab territories seized by Israel in June 1967 coincides practically in its entirety with that of the Wahhabite Kingdom. Recent statements by King Khalid show that Saudi Arabia is opposed to Camp David--a separate deal at Arabs' expense which only contributes to further worsening the already dangerous situation in the Near East. Therefore there is a definite similarity of standpoints between the [Soviet] approach to the most important problem perturbing all Arab and Muslim countries today, and Saudi Arabia's approach.

...So who is actually threatening Saudi Arabia?

Crown Prince Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz recently gave a noteworthy interview to the Lebanese magazine AL-HAWADITH. The prince expressed astonishment that American newspapers, magazines, radio and television have unleashed a propaganda campaign against Saudi Arabia.

"Why are they attacking us? After all, Saudi Arabia has done a great deal for the United States," Fahd said.

It is well known that a SPECIAL Saudi-American relationship does exist. It would be absurd to ignore that realty. The architect of the special relationship is none other than Prince Fahd. Just what specifically is it all about? Above all, Saudi oil deliveries to the United States, which account for 17 percent of total American oil imports. When, last summer, interminable lines were forming at U.S. gas pumps, President Carter made a request to King Khalid and Prince Fahd: "Increase your daily oil production to 9.5 million barrels! And under no circumstances increase the price of your oil!"

Saudi Arabia met Carter halfway. The level of oil production in the kingdom was not lowered until the end of 1980, and the rise in Saudi oil prices was minimal. Who gained by this? Primarily the major American oil companies, of course.

It is Saudi Arabia's business to decide the price at which it will sell its oil. But the members of the ruling family cannot understand why the United States is offering nothing in return to Saudi Arabia, which is making definite sacrifices. They are warning that they cannot brook that situation forever. Crown Prince Fahd expects concessions from the United States--primarily over the issues of a Near East settlement. The prince is seeking a "balancing of the political budget" in the Near East. At present this budget is in Israel's favor. But the United States has no intention of making concessions to the Arabs. What is more, it is the American mass media that are circulating the most fantastic rumors about Saudi Arabia.

THE FIRST RUMOR: King Khalid is fatally ill, so there will shortly be a change of government. NEWSWEEK has openly said that the Saudi monarch was so bad in February-March that all the members of the royal family, including those who were abroad, had to return in haste to the capital. Prince Fahd, a UPI correspondent in Beirut claimed, is on the point of ascending the throne, which may complicate the situation for the United States in its "oil paradise."

THE SECOND RUMOR: The Saudi monarchy is torn by palace intrigues. It is unknown who will become crown prince if Fahd becomes king. His stepbrothers--the conservative Prince 'Abdallah and the aggressive Prince Sultan--are just about ready to enter the power struggle.

THE THIRD RUMOR: 'Abdallah will become crown prince, so everything would seem to be all right so far as the problem of the transfer of power is concerned. But then a report suddenly appeared that, according to CIA data, Prince Fahd is also ill, though the nature of his illness is not indicated.

THE FOURTH RUMOR: Saudi Arabia may become a "second Iran." In its May issue READER'S DIGEST published an article actually called that: "Saudi Arabia--A Second Iran?" The article says disturbing events are taking place in the Wahhabite Kingdom. [paragraph continues]

What is the "informed" author of the article alluding to? Above all, to the deterioration in the situation in the area of the oilfields? Shi'ites, unhappy with their position, live there. There are 350,000 of them in Saudi Arabia. This minority's demands are carefully studied by the Saudi authorities. But the American mass media keep on circulating reports that the Saudi Shi'ites are just waiting for the signal from Tehran to...

THE FIFTH RUMOR: According to CIA data that have "suddenly" become public knowledge, the current regime in Saudi Arabia will not last even 2-5 years.

And Washington is offering the Near and Middle Eastern countries a new "defense structure." In other words, the intention is to create a military-political alliance comprising Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Egypt, Oman and Pakistan. The foundation of the alliance is to be the Egyptian-Israeli "axis." The new alliance would receive appropriate guarantees from the United States. And in exchange its member countries would offer the Pentagon bases. At the very least?

Saudi Arabia is falling for neither the promises nor the threats. Despite the mounting American pressure.

Meanwhile the struggle between the Wahhabite Kingdom and Egypt for leadership in the Arab world is taking place in the open. President as-Sadat has publicly accused the Saudis of "treachery and ignorance." Speaking of his discontent with the so-called "normalization" of Egypt's relations with Israel, Prince Fahd stated unambiguously that it is time As-Sadat left the scene.

"It is painful for every Arab and Muslim to see the 'normalization' of Israeli-Egyptian relations at a time when Israel is occupying Arab lands and is continuing to set up Jewish settlements on land confiscated from Arabs," Fahd stated.

Saudi Arabia is literally crammed with American firms. There are at least 400 there! And 45,000 U.S. citizens--advisers, engineers and oilmen, businessmen and simply "quiet Americans"--are continuing to "develop" the Wahhabite Kingdom. However, it should not be though that Saudi Arabia will tolerate the role of submissive U.S. client.

In recent months it has begun vigorously defending itself. Prince Fahd expelled the CIA resident from the country (he was the author of the rumors regarding the situation in the ruling family, the Saudi authorities believe). In May Saudi Arabia announced a rise in its oil prices without waiting for the next OPEC conference to be convened. This occurred immediately after the United States had begun showing the sensational film "Death of a Princess." The American-Saudi "war of nerves" continues.

Saudi Arabia has begun playing the "European card" in its policy, and not unsuccessfully. The conclusion of big contracts for the delivery to the kingdom of French and West German weapons and military hardware has just been announced, which will mean the end of Saudi Arabia's one-sided orientation toward the United States in the military sphere. The total value of the Saudi-French and Saudi-West German agreements is $3.2 billion. Of course, the conclusion of these agreements has readily alarmed the Americans!

Carter's military operation against Iran made an extremely crushing impression on Saudi Arabia. Crown Prince Fahd and other members of the ruling family have repeatedly stated that Saudi-Iranian problems will be solved on the basis of Islam and that the Iranian revolution is Iran's internal affair. [paragraph continues]

Another thing that caused indignation was the fact that the island of Masirah, which belongs to Oman, was used in implementing the military operation, and without notifying the Omani authorities. So what guarantee is there that the United States will not treat Saudi Arabia in just the same way whenever it takes it into its head to impose its will on "recalcitrant" Arab countries? The ruling family has no intention of being an accessory to actions of that kind.

So where is the way out?

Saudi Arabia's domestic political and international position is changing, as we can see. The ruling family is seriously worried about the immediate future. No trace remains of the former certainty that the special relationship with the United States is a panacea for all ills, external and internal.

Prince Sultan recently remarked in conversation with a high-ranking American diplomat:

"It is eventually becoming clear that the United States is merely a colossus with feet of clay...."

Some members of the ruling family believe it is time to resume diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi Arabia's foreign minister, recently stated in Geneva:

"If we offer the Russians something serious and important, we will get from them in exchange respect for our sovereignty. In that event they will not try to find ways of pressuring Saudi Arabia...."

It should be noted in connection with this remark that the Soviet Union has always respected Saudi Arabia's sovereignty and continues to do so, and has never exerted any pressure whatever on it, nor is doing so. It is the United States that is foisting its pro-Israeli aggressive policy on Saudi Arabia.

Even now that Crown Prince Fahd has stated the Wahhabite Kingdom's readiness to promote the achievement of peace in the Near East provided that Israel assumes a commitment to release all the Arab territories seized in June 1967, including East Jerusalem, and agrees to [paydet na] the creation of an Arab Palestinian state, President Carter has done nothing to support this Saudi initiative. The source of mounting pressure on Saudi Arabia is WASHINGTON, not Moscow. The UNITED STATES, not the Soviet Union, is trying to foist on the ruling family the anti-Arab and anti-Saudi Camp David [agreements]. Brandishing the "Afghan bugaboo," WASHINGTON is seeking to secure an American "military presence" on Saudi territory against the will of the kingdom's rulers. Finally, it is the AMERICAN, not the Soviet mass media that are today waging a "war of nerves" against Saudi Arabia, damaging its national interests. The defense of these interests is a vital necessity!

KUWAITI AIDE WARNS AGAINST U.S. INTENTIONS IN GULF

LD111427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] Kuwait, 7 July TASS--The Kuwaiti press has given prominence to an interview with Shaykh al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Kuwait, in the Lebanese weekly AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI.

Contrary to the assertions of the United States and American news media, he declared, the Soviet Union is not thinking of invading the Persian Gulf region to establish its control over the oil deposits there. The propaganda racket raised by the United States in this connection is totally groundless. The concentration of American naval fleets in the zone of the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean is also quite unjustified.

Under cover of the "Soviet peril" slogan invented by the Americans, the minister pointed out, the United States is pressuring the Arabs in an attempt to ensure that they do not raise oil prices but grant it military bases and concessions for American air and naval forces.

In fact, Al-Jabir as-Sabah emphasized, it is precisely the accelerated buildup of U.S. military might in the zone of the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean that represents a danger to the region, increases tension there and threatens still graver consequences.

The Arabs, the minister went on to say, have not told the United States that they are threatened by any danger and have certainly not asked it for assistance. The Americans' assertion that the oil-rich Persian Gulf region is a sphere of their "vital strategic ... interests" is profoundly mistaken. This region's oil belongs not to the Americans but to the peoples of the countries situated there.

Touching on the situation in the Arab world, the minister emphasized the need for the Arab countries to draw up a united strategy of struggle in the spheres of both politics and economics. Only in this way and not on the basis of the Camp David agreements can the Near East crisis be resolved and stability established in the region.

Describing the reasons which prompted Egypt to proclaim a state of emergency on the borders with Libya, Al-Jabir as-Sabah pointed out that they are connected with As-Sadat's desire to divert Egyptians' attention from the unresolved socioeconomic problems, which are assuming increasingly frightening dimensions, and from the deadlocked Camp David policy. Here the minister noted the special danger emanating from the fact that As-Sadat's proclamation of a state of emergency on the borders with Libya is accompanied by the start of overt military cooperation between the Cairo regime and the United States, as evidenced by the joint American-Egyptian military maneuvers on Egyptian territory. It cannot be ruled out, he said in this connection, that Washington will give As-Sadat military assistance and push him toward aggression against Libya. The United States is interested in striking a blow at Libya and establishing control over it for many reasons. In this way, the Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister emphasized, Washington reckons to extend its sphere of influence.

KIRILENKO, PONOMAREV MEET WITH LEBANESE CP OFFICIALS

LD111311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--On July 2, Andrey Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Politburo secretary of the CPSU CC, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the political bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU CC, and Karen Brutents, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting with a delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party composed of George Hawi, general secretary of the LCP Central Committee, and Nadim 'Abd as-Samad, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the LCP Central Committee.

The Lebanese comrades were told about the CPSU's main tasks in domestic and foreign policy in the light of the decisions of the June Plenum by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev. It was pointed out that preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress are an important stimulus for a new upsurge of the labor and political activity of party members, of all the Soviet people in communist construction.

The LCP delegation stated that the documents and resolutions of the plenary meeting graphically reflected the multifarious activities of the CPSU and the Soviet Union's tireless struggle for strengthening peace and the security of the peoples. They stressed that the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress will be an outstanding event not only in the life of the Soviet people but also in the life of all peace-loving progressive mankind.

Representatives of the CPSU and the LCP exchanged opinions on a number of topical international problems. They emphasized their conviction that it is necessary to make every effort to preserve peace and detente and to support the right of the peoples to free development. In this connection they stressed the great importance of implementation of the proposals made at the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member state.

They expressed solidarity with the peoples of the Near and Middle East and the Persian Gulf area who are upholding their independence in the struggle against imperialism which, acting in alliance with the forces of hegemonism and using an anti-Soviet, anti-communist campaign as a cover-up, is trying to expand its military presence and to establish control over this region.

In discussing the problems of the Middle East conflict the two sides stressed that only a just comprehensive settlement of the conflict on the basis of elimination of the consequences of Israel's aggression of 1967 and renunciation of the separate Camp David deal can normalize the situation and ensure the legitimate national rights and interests of all states and peoples of the region.

The two sides strongly condemned the subversive machinations of imperialism, Zionism and their henchmen against the Arab national liberation movement and the states belonging to the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, the Palestinian people who are waging, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, courageous struggle for the right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state.

The LCP delegation told about the struggle of the Lebanese patriots for a united independent democratic Arab Lebanon on the basis of broad national accord meeting the basic aspirations of the people of that country.

Representatives of the CPSU and the LCP condemned the criminal aggressive actions of the Israeli military in the south of Lebanon. Taken with direct assistance from imperialism, and their interference in its internal affairs, they expressed themselves in favour of a political settlement of the Lebanese crisis, proceeding from the principles that were formulated by the national patriotic forces and the lawful authorities of Lebanon.

Delegations of the CPSU Central Committee and of the Lebanese Communist Party expressed willingness to develop and strengthen ties between the two parties and to strengthen Soviet-Lebanese friendship and cooperation.

The meeting took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

ARABS MUST SOLVE POLITICAL AS WELL AS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD122050 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Nikolay Andreyev commentary: "Questions of Econokic Integration of the Arab Countries"]

[Text] The combat of the economic backwardness inherited from imperialism, the fight against neo-imperialism and the desire for the establishment of new international economic relations founded on justice and equality and finally the development of the Arab economy have always been at the center of attention of the Arab countries. However, they have become more persistent in recent days due to the growing inflation and recession in the developed capitalist countries.

These questions have been discussed by the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries and other Arab League economic conferences. All these conferences have decided that only through collective actions can the Arab countries successfully counter the acts of economic subversion committed by the capitalist developed countries which are trying to solve their difficulties at the expense of the Arabs. It has been agreed that it is unnatural for the assets of the Arab petroluem-exporting countries to remain in the coffers of the banks of the capitalist countries to use them widely not only in the financing of their trade but also to organize acts hostile to the Arabs, such as supplying Israel with new arms or establishing U.S. military bases at a time when many Arab countries are unable to find money to quench their thirst. What is intended here is the sum of $150 billion which the Arab countries have amassed in the Western banks and particularly U.S. banks.

The questions of economy have been extensively discussed at the conference of Arab ministers of finance, economy and foreign affairs which convened in Amman recently. The conference drew up a number of important proposals to be discussed and adopted by the 11th session of the Arab League which will meet on the level of heads of states and governments in November of this year.

One of the proposals provided for the establishment of a special fund at the Arab League with an annual revenue of between $1 to $1.5 billion to help the Arab countries which have no oil deposits of their own and which are in dire need for funds to carry out their development program.

Another proposal urged the heads of Arab states to take measures to guarantee the economic stability of the Arab countries. At the same time, the conference of Arab ministers in Amman highlighted the link between the economic and political matters and the effect of this on the Arab countries as a whole or regionally.

Obviously it is impossible to talk seriously about the development of economic integration and the establishment of barriers in the way of the neo-imperialist forces until the elimination of the consequences of the Israeli aggression and as long as the invaders continue to tread on Arab soil and as long as 3.5 million Palestinians remain deprived of their right to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state.

It is also impossible to talk about the development of Arab economic integration as long as U.S. imperialism continues to expand its military presence in Arab lands and to send its military fleet to the area and set up military bases to act as bridgeheads against the Arab countries. The expansion of the U.S. military presence, a matter which Washington does not try to conceal, has been taking place with a view to tightening U.S. control over the Arab oil-exporting countries of the Middle East, for the U.S. Armed Forces have been preparing to carry out an operation against the Arab progressive regimes and against the national liberation movements which lead the struggle against imperialism.

The difficulty of developing Arab economic integration is further enhanced by the development of regional conflicts or hot spots as they are called. The questions of Lebanon and the Western Sahara provide most clear examples of this.

Lebanon, which had been economically prosperous, has, due to the imperialist and Zionist intervention, become a dangerous spot of tension which brought the Lebanese to the verge of a national catastrophe.

Before the crisis over the Western Sahara had developed, the economic integration among the countries of North Africa had been progressing widely and fruitfully. These countries had set up joint establishments and road networks. They drew up a long term plan which was beneficial to all the peoples of the Arab Maghreb. But today, all this has gone, because of the intervention of the imperialist forces which exploit every opportunity to impede the development of Arab economic integration.

All these facts show that the Arab leaders are right when they link, closely link, at every Arab conference the solution of the economic problems with that of the political problems.

SOMALI PLAN TO ALLOW U.S. USE OF MILITARY BASES SCORED

LD122238 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1500 GMT 11 Jul 80 EA

[Aleksandr Mikhaylov commentary]

[Text] I think the Mogadishu leadership, which has condemned socialist Ethiopia many times, now aims by its protests to camouflage its expansionist policy.

This can be demonstrated by many reports. Let us take the latest. The STANDARD newspaper in Kenya reported that Kenyan security forces recently drove 1,500 Somali soldiers back to Somali. The soldiers, who were disguised as nomads, tried to infiltrate into Ethiopia through Mandera and Wajir districts, in Kenya.

Ethiopia is being infiltrated by terrorist groups which attack civilians. One of the terrorist bases was destroyed by the Ethiopian Armed Forces in May 1980. Units of the Somali Armed Forces of (?brigade) strength then attempted to attack Ethiopia with heavy artillery.

However, after heavy fighting, the invaders were forced to retreat, losing large quantities of modern weapons made in the United States, other NATO countries and China.

Observers believe that the continued pursuance of the expansionist policy indicates Somalia's intention to hand over the Berbera base to the United States. It is known that Washington's leaders are ready to give Somali substantial military assistance. Heads of African states who met in Freetown recently labeled this intention as one that would endanger peace and security in the Horn of Africa and the whole world.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS TURNABOUT IN SOMALI FOREIGN POLICY

LD132120 Moscow in Somali to Somalia 1500 GMT 12 Jul 80 EA

[Andrey Kotov commentary: "Somalia and the Arab World"]

[Text] In February 1974 Somalia joined the Arab League, thus opening a new chapter in its relations with the Arab governments. The purpose of the move was not only to strengthen Somalia's historical, educational and cultural relations with the Arabs, but also to obtain financial and economic assistance for her people, particularly from the Arab oil-exporting countries. After joining the Arab League, Somalia rapidly identified with the progressive Arab governments, calling for a united effort in the fight against Israel's expansionist policy and also advocating a permanent peace in the Middle East based on justice and a comprehensive settlement.

Beginning in 1977, however, the ambitions and chauvinism of Somalia's leaders grew out of proportion and the country's diplomacy began a complete turnabout in relations with reactionary and imperialist governments. Somalia started collaborating with the reactionary governments of the Arab world. The Arab reactionary force, hoping to bring Somalia under their control, encouraged it to adopt anticommunist policies and to undermine the Ethiopian revolution.

In order to promote their reaction policies and to ensure that Somalia would carry out their plans, some of these Arab reactionary governments began promising the Somali leaders huge amounts of money, economic aid and military equipment. Somalia got all it wanted, but failed to achieve any successes. The Ogaden war not only made the Somali people poorer, but also exacerbated Somalia's internal upheavals.

Now the Somali leaders are being forced to repay all the massive aid they got from those Arab reactionary countries. The whole country is being held to ransom. Somalia had to accept the Camp David agreement between Egypt and Israel, and it now refuses to join the powerful forces of the Arab world opposed to this agreement. Meanwhile, pursuing their energetic efforts to perpetuate Somalia's isolation in the imperialist desert and its role of errand boy in the promotion of their policies, the Arab reactionary countries are again promising Somalia further aid in the form of funds and economic backing. In order to pay the ransom, the Somali leaders have turned away from progressive policies and their once friendly relations with the USSR and other socialist countries and in so doing have completely abandoned the positive policies which used to benefit the entire Somali community in the Somali Democratic Republic.

ETHIOPIA SENTENCES FOUR ALLEGED SPIES FOR U.S. TO DEATH

LD121046 Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 12, TASS--A special military tribunal of socialist Ethiopia sentenced to death four former high-ranking officials of various ministries and departments for crimes against the peoples revolution, national unity and sovereignty of the country.

A statement issued here by the tribunal points out that Desta Tadesse and Makonnen Fikre, former senior officials of the Provisional Bureau for Organizing the Masses of the People, as well as Kasakhun Mekete, former staff member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Tesfaye Tefera, former staff member of the Ministry of Information and National Guidance, were charged with spying in favour of one of imperialist powers, and with delivering secret information of military, political and economic character to agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Colonel Abate Mersha and Lieutenant Colonel Demissie Deressu, former members of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, were sentenced to life imprisonment and twenty years' imprisonment respectively for the use of their official position for selfish purposes and for misappropriation of state funds.

The statement emphasizes that there can be no compromises in the Ethiopian revolution's struggle against its class enemies and that it will be carried on with resoluteness and consistency in keeping with revolutionary legality.

ANGOLAN JUSTICE MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD112315 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1846 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 11, TASS--The imperialist circles of the West, together with the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, bear responsibility for the recent armed aggression against sovereign Angola. This was stated by Diogenes Antonio de Assis Boavida, minister of justice of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA]. He spoke at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists here today.

"The Republic of South Africa," he stressed, "is only an instrument in the hands of international imperialism headed by the United States. The racist regime in Pretoria is the last bulwark of imperialism, which is trying to direct the development of events in southern Africa into a channel which is favorable to it.

"At the same time imperialist circles are taking advantage of various puppet groupings like UNITA, FNLA, and FLEC with the aim of destroying the MPLA Party of Labour, undermining the existing system in the PRA by destabilizing the situation in the country and attempting to sow discontent among the Angolan people.

"The change in the alignment of forces in the international arena in favor of the forces of peace and progress," Diogenes Antonio de Assis Boavida said, "has raised panic among the imperialist circles which are busy creating rapid deployment forces, stepping up the arms race, practising interference in the internal affairs of sovereign state, and building up their military presence in the Indian Ocean." The Angolan justice minister drew the attention of international public opinion on the danger posed to mankind by the imperialists' policy, and in particular their criminal plans in relation to the PRA. The PRA's minister of justice condemned the policy of imperialist circles of the West which contend for the role of "upholders of human rights" and at the same time support the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist regime of Pretoria and the ruthless exploitation of the Namibian people. He drew attention to the fact that simultaneously with its aggression against the PRA Pretoria has taken another step toward a so-called "internal settlement" of the Namibian problem by setting up a puppet "council of ministers" based on the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. However, in spite of all their machinations, imperialism and South Africa are losing ground on the African Continent. The Pretoria government is well aware of this, Diogenes Antonio de Assis Boavida stressed. And it is obstructing the path to independence for the Namibian people. He said that what happened in Zimbabwe is being repeated in Namibia.

Diogenes Antonio de Assis Boavida pointed to the principled stand of socialist countries which have resolutely condemned the racists' aggression against People's Angola.

REUNION COMMUNISTS OPEN FIFTH CONGRESS 12 JULY

Fight Against Colonialism

LD132225 Moscow in French to Africa 1830 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] The Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Reunion [CPR] opened on 12 July. Our observer writes in this connection.

The congress of the CPR is a great event in the life of the party and of the entire population of the island, located in the Indian Ocean not far from Madagascar. In fact, the CPR is the most influential and organized force on the island, the population of which exceeds 500,000. Nearly 40 percent of the electorate voted for CPR representatives at the last cantonal elections. The untiring struggle waged over the last 20 years in defense of the interests of the workers has gained for the CPR the deep respect of the working class and peasants of the island.

Officially, Reunion is an overseas department of France, but actually its political and economic structures retain profound traces of colonial domination. The population vegetates in poverty. Wages in Reunion are between 10 and 12 times lower than those in France. The island has more than 40,000 unemployed and nearly 80,000 illiterates. Hundreds of small farmers are ruined every year because of the island's association with the Common Market.

The CPR stands in the vanguard of the struggle of the wide laboring masses to suppress these vestiges of colonial dependence.

The communists demand the nationalization of the sugar industry, an agrarian reform in the interest of small farmers, the creation of legislative and executive organs which would independently solve all internal problems and the foundation of a special institute to coordinate relations between Reunion and France.

The communists of Reunion have done much to mobilize the forces for peace in the struggle to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and cooperation. Every day this struggle acquires particular importance inasmuch as the United States and certain other imperialist countries are feverishly expanding their presence in this region and undertaking measures aimed at creating new military bases and modernizing the ones already in existence, bases which are an instrument of diktat and interference in the internal affairs of the peoples of the Indian Ocean basin.

The message addressed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the Fifth CPR Congress stresses: The communists of the Soviet Union confirm their solidarity with the CPR and wish it new successes in the regrouping of the forces of democracy, peace and social progress.

Verges Report

LD132030 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Antananarivo, July 13, TASS--The Fifth Congress of the Reunion Communist Party has opened today. Delegates of communists from all parts of the island as well as representatives of public organisations associated with the Reunion Communist Party and united into the Anticolonialist Front of Struggle for the Self-determination of Reunion (FRAPA) have arrived for the forum in Le Port.

In delivering a report by the Central Committee, General Secretary of the Reunion Communist Party Paul Verges said that the economic difficulties, which are encountered by this overseas department of France in the Indian Ocean--the deterioration of the position of the bulk of the population, in the first place of small farmers and leaseholders growing sugar cane, the growth of unemployment--are aggravated by the neocolonialist policy of the authorities, which are continuing the course for the preservation of Reunion as a raw material appendage of the parent state.

The report stresses that the demand that the island be granted "people's democratic autonomy" within the framework of the French Republic, which is put forward by Reunion communists, accords with the present situation and the vital interests of the country's population of half a million.

NOVIKOV TALKS WITH NIGERIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

LD111255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A delegation of the National Ahmadu Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria headed by Senator Rufai, chairman of the Commission for Construction of the Federal Capital and member of the National Party, had talks 3 July with I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Olympiad-80 Organizing Committee.

The guests inspected a number of Olympic projects and visited the Ostankino television tower.

SHIBAYEV DELIVERS REPORT TO AUCCTU PLENUM

LD120623 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2304 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] The tasks of trade unions connected with implementing the decisions of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee have been examimed by the plenum of the AUCCTU. The report by Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU and the speeches emphasized that competition, in which more than 105 million people take part, has, over the years of the 5-year plan, become enriched by new content, and that attention paid by trade unions to solving key problems of economic development and improving labor conditions has been increased. Oversights in the work of trade union organizations have been thoroughly examined at the plenum; concrete measures to eliminate the shortcomings have been drawn up. An organizational issue has been examined. Subbotin has been elected secretary of the AUCCTU.

PRAVDA HAILS BRYANSKAYA OBLAST RAYON CONSUMER SOCIETY

LD140659 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 1980 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by nonstaff correspondent N. Laptev including an interview with P. Volokhov, chairman of the Brasovskiy Rayon Consumer Cooperative, Bryanskaya Oblast, entitled "Rural Consumer Cooperative Invites You". This cooperative is reportedly working very successfully and keeping the population well supplied with foodstuffs. One of the reasons for the cooperative's success, Volokhov claims, is their method of ensuring its procurements: At the beginning of the year, in conjunction with the local people's deputies, cooperative representatives go round private plots and make agreements with individuals to buy their surplus produce. If necessary the rayon consumer cooperative reportedly pledges to assist with fodder, transport and the fattening of livestock. The population is reportedly very willing to conclude these agreements; It saves them the trouble of taking their produce to the market. The cooperative also runs a processing subsidiary which produces sausage, lard and so forth. The article concludes that "by using local resources and by expanding the trade in goods on commission, consumer cooperatives can considerably improve the supply of agricultural produce to the population."

BASHKIR OILMEN'S SOCIALIST COMPETITION EFFORTS NOTED

LD111511 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 June 1980 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word UFA report by PRAVDA correspondent A. Petrushov entitled "From Well to Gas Pump" published under the rubric "Attention: Experience." The report describes efforts in Bashkiria to "strengthen production ties between workers in related sectors on the basis of comprehensive competition." Some competition participants had doubts at first about the feasibility of competition between workers whose results are based on different criteria, Petrushov says, but "life has shown that by concentrating on the end result very different enterprises and organizations can compete."

The practice is based on mutual socialist pledges, the article says. Oilfield workers, pipeline workers and refinery workers promise to imporve certain of their specific functions and information is exchanged periodically on the fulfillment of the pledges. The article goes on to say that competition participants hold round table meetings where they discuss shortcomings and are able to focus efforts on eliminating them promptly. "The competition has gone a long way toward improving departmental coordination and creating an atmosphere of mutual interest and responsibility," Petrushov writes.

Moving on to the shortcomings, the article says that oilfields are short of measuring equipment and instruments and calls for a return to the system of incentives for improving the quality of oil preparation at fields. Petrushov also calls for the inclusion of a material interest clause in the socialist competition contract and for improved moral incentives.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 10-13 JULY

LD120608/LD140130 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 10-13 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

10 July

Harvesting of winter wheat has started in the southern Ukraine. Krymskaya, Khersonskaya, Nikolayevskaya, Odesskaya and Zaporozhskaya oblasts have dispatched grain. Some 1,500 mechanized complexes have already cut 250,000 hectares, around half of which has been threshed. (0900 GMT)

In Stavrospolskiy Kray, barley and wheat have been cut on one-third of the 2 million hectares sown to these grains. Threshing has been carried out on one-fifth of the area. Elevators have received the first 10,000 tons of grain. (1200 GMT)

11 July

In Korghizia, one-fifth of the 500,000 hectares sown to grain have been brought in. Harvesting of winter barley has been completed in the Adygeyskaya autonomous oblast. (0201 GMT)

Nearly 2,000 mechanized threshing grounds are being prepared in Saratovskaya Oblast, where not less than 7 million tons of grain will be produced. (0830 GMT)

13 July

Altayskiy Kray intends to provide no less than 1.5 million tons of grain from particularly valuable, resistant and hard varieties of wheat. (0700 GMT)

In Volgogradsakya Oblast grain has begun reaching the elevators. Growers in the oblast intend to sell to the state this year no less than 4.5 million tons of grain. (0800 GMT)

In Stavropolskiy Kray winter wheat has been cut on an area of 1 million hectares. In many rayons the combines are now being re-equipped for gathering swathes. Barley and wheat have already been threshed on one hectare out of four. Elevators in Budennovsk, Svetlograd and other cities in the kray are receiving grain from the harvest around the clock. (0900 GMT)

Railwaymen in Stavropolskiy Kray have begun moving grain from the new harvest to the country's flour mills. Farms in the kray have promised to supply the state with no less than 1.5 million tons of valuable hard wheat of superior bread quality, which is much more than the plan target. (1430 GMT)

Oblasts in South Kazakhstan have completed cutting grain on the first million hectares (1900 GMT)

GRAIN HARVESTING PROCEEDS AT FAST PACE

LD122000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Summary] Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the main Directorate of Grain Crops and the Directorate for General Questions of Agriculture in the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, reports:

The rain which has fallen on most parts of the country has put a good amount of moisture in the soil and has created favorable conditions for the growth and development of agricultural crops. Winter grain in the south has ripened. Grains are still in the process of formation in the country's central areas. In the extreme northern oblasts, winter grain is still blooming. In the northern and eastern rayons, crops have developed faster than normal, which is very important for these regions.

Grain harvesting is proceeding on a mass scale in south Kazakhstan, Central Asia, the Caucasus, the Northern Caucasus and the southern oblasts of the Ukraine. The harvesting of eared crops has been completed in Turkmenia. Threshing of these crops is now nearing completion in Uzbekistan, Tadjistan and Kirghizia. Harvesting of winter crops is going at full speed in Azerbaijan, Georgia, the autonomous republics of the Northern Caucaus, and in Chimkentskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya, Alma-Atinskaya and many other oblasts.

Harvesting of grain is in full swing in the Kuban, Stavropol and the Crimea. The grain yields after threshing are much higher than last year.

PRAVDA ON NEED FOR GRAIN ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION ACCELERATION

LD111131 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 June 1980 publishes on page 2 under the headline "House for the Grain" a 2,000-word economic review by Aleksandr Nikitin. Noting that in recent years the Ministry of Rural Construction and the Ministry of Construction have failed to fulfill plans for commissioning grain storage facilities, Nikitin points out that "the violation of the balance between the growth of agricultural production forces and the development of the storage base has a negative influence on the end results of the crop farmers' labor." However, he notes that it is not merely a case of creating more storage facilities and bases. "A number of questions of an economic nature must be resolved to interest the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the harvest's safekeeping," he states, noting the need for a "strictly balanced targeted program providing for the acceleration of the rates at which elevators are errected and all other processing sectors are developed."

LATVIAN CP DISCUSSES FEED HARVEST PROBLEMS

LD140713 [Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 3 July 1980 front-pages 1,500-word LATINFORM report on the LATVIAN CP Central Committee Bureau's discussion "of the unsatisfactory course of feed harvest in certain rayons of the republic." The report notes that "the greatest lag" is in Ludzenskiy, Gulbenskiy, Daugavpilskiy, Liyepayskiy, Kuldigskiy and Tsesisskiy rayons and describes the particular shortcomings in feed harvest work, before outlining the Central Committee Bureau's instructions on how to rectify the situation.

AZERBAIJAN RAYONS' FARMING PERFORMANCE HIT

LD140805 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 3 July 1980 front-pages a 2,100-word unattributed report on an Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolution on "serious shortcomings" in grain harvesting in 1980 in the Dzhebrailskiy and Pushkinskiy rayons. The republic's Ministry of Agriculture and State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [goskomselkhoztekhnika] are criticized by name and the party raykoms and rayispolkoms are called upon to "implement measures" to rectify shortcomings. Grain harvesting, winter crop sowing and viticulture are particularly criticized.